

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL  
**PRESS**

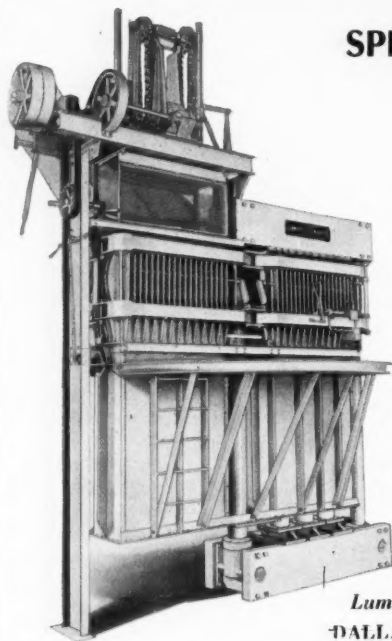
FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

JUNE 23, 1951

**52<sup>nd</sup>  
YEAR**

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





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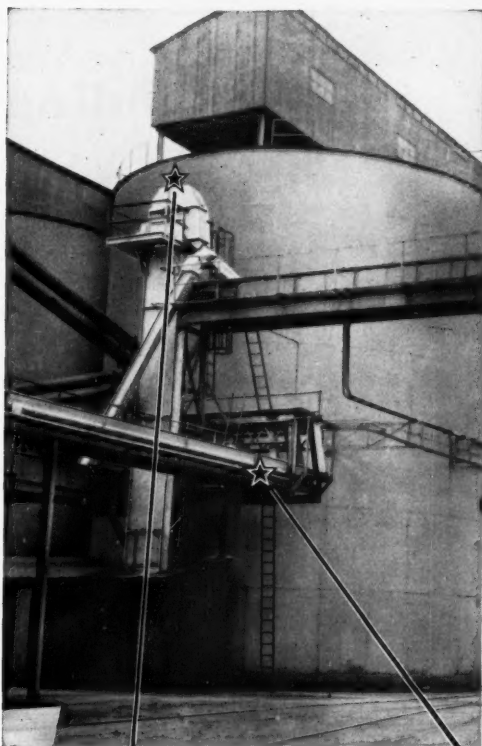
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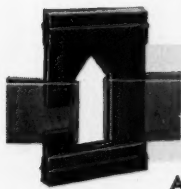
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# THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

52<sup>nd</sup>  
YEAR

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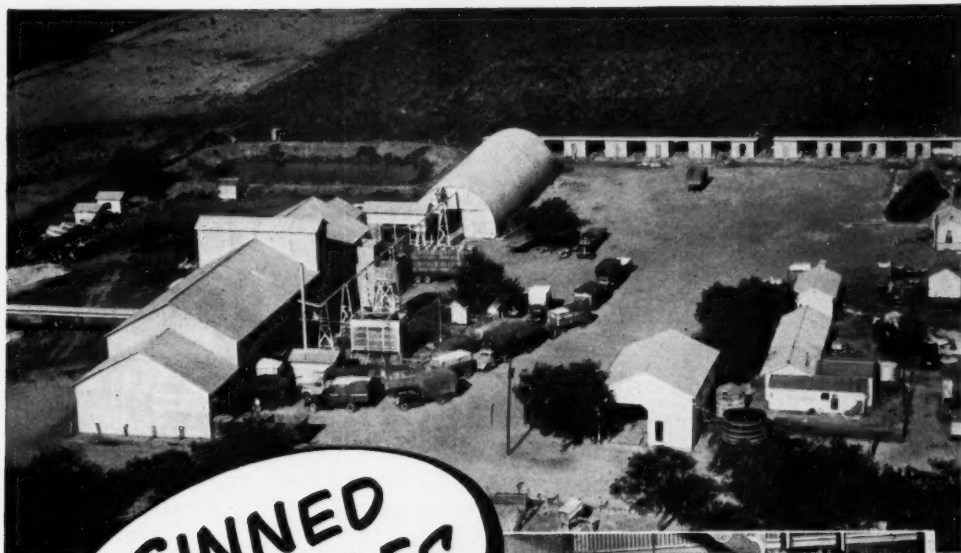
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## The Cover

TODAY'S PRODUCTION of farm crops calls for just about as much precision in land preparation, planting, and harvesting as modern industrial production. Technological advancements in turning out automobiles, refrigerators, radios and TV sets, and other products have spread to U.S. farms, where new machines and improved methods have resulted in higher yields of farm products at greatly lowered cost. The tractor pictured on the cover was specially designed to cultivate accurately spaced rows of vegetable crops, such as carrots, onions, etc. It is only one of many new machines used by U.S. farmers to keep pace with advancements in other fields of production.



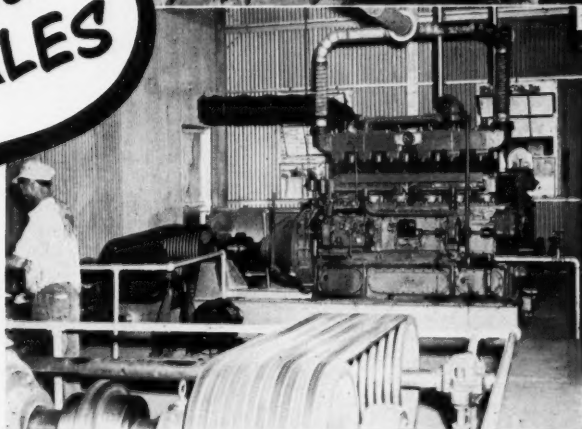
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Mr. J. L. SMITH, Manager of the G. L. Smith Gin, Lyford, Texas, comes right to the point when he says: "I furnish you facts and figures on the operation of our two six-cylinder LRO Waukesha engines . . . in our plant, which is a double battery outfit, for the past three years. Each of them pulls a 274 hp load. They have powered our gin through a total of 24,351 bales of cotton. Have cost us a total of \$36.00 for repairs, all of which went for spark plugs. Our fuel cost per bale for power is 28 and 7/10 cents. We do not anticipate having any

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Phillips 66 Hexane has an extremely narrow boiling range (typical spread only 5°) which means high recovery. No light ends to lose. No heavy residue. And Phillips solvents are always uniform so frequent adjustments in your plant aren't required.

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## Report on NCPA's

# SESAME RESEARCH

By A. L. WARD

*Educational Director, National  
Cottonseed Products Association*

**E**XCELLENT PROGRESS in research with sesame during 1950-51 is reported by research leaders who are cooperating with the National Cottonseed Products Association in efforts to develop sesame as an oilseed for growing and crushing in Cotton States.

Continuation of the cooperation which the NCPA Educational Service is giving to sesame research has been authorized for 1951-52 by the board of directors, upon the recommendation of the Production Research Committee, composed of E. H. Lawton, chairman, Hartsville, S. C.; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans, La.; and W. L. Weber, Taft, Texas.

Sesame breeding work is under way, under the supervision of J. A. Martin, in South Carolina and at Rio Farms in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and, under Dr. Murray L. Kinman, at Texas A. & M. College and other points. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and state experiment stations are cooperating in the studies of sesame and other oilseed crops.

### Plantings in Valley

Prolonged drouth prevented the normal early spring planting of sesame, but May rainfall permitted plantings to be made at Rio Farms in the Lower Rio Grande Valley late in the month, Mr. Martin reports. The plan of using facilities in South Carolina and Texas is proving effective in hastening the breeding work, since it permits the growing of several crops during a single year.

Through the use of the greenhouses and the field at Clemson College in South Carolina, three generations of sesame were produced in 1950. This is the equivalent of three years' work in one year. The greenhouse, with its controlled conditions, makes it possible to make important crosses during the entire year, regardless of outside weather conditions.

Two generations of sesame were produced in 1950 at Rio Farms on a much larger scale than can be done in the greenhouse. The Valley work permits the testing of two crops of breeding material, produced in the greenhouses, with a minimum loss of time and on a larger scale.

In addition to the plantings recently made in the Texas Valley, Mr. Martin's current program includes tests at Clemson and at the South Carolina Pee Dee and Sand Hills Experiment Stations. Testing also is being done at the Piedmont Wildlife Refuge, Round Oak, Ga.

### Results Encouraging

"The general results of the past year's work indicate that it is definitely possible to develop superior non-shattering sesame varieties," Mr. Martin says. He expects the current season to bring further progress toward the goal of non-

• Progress in development of sesame as a profitable commercial oilseed crop to supplement cotton in southern states is reviewed by Mr. Ward in the adjoining article, which surveys the sesame research program being conducted by the National Cottonseed Products Association in cooperation with other organizations.

shattering sesame varieties that can be planted and harvested mechanically in the Cotton Belt.

A significant development in last year's work was the delayed harvesting tests at the Pee Dee Station in South Carolina. This indicated that the non-shattering types of sesame can remain in the field as long as two months without affecting the yield or quality of the seed. By permitting the harvesting of seed over a long period of time, this should be helpful to farmers when sesame is ready for commercial production.

Combining tests last summer at Rio Farms also were encouraging. They indicate that it will be possible to harvest the non-shattering sesame with combines through minor adjustments in grain combines.

### Good Yields Made

Some very good yields were made during 1950 in some of the regional sesame plantings conducted in 16 states under the supervision of Dr. Kinman at College Station.

Final results of the tests are not yet available, but yields ran as high as 1,577 pounds of sesame seed per acre. The test at College Station which showed the highest yield also was highest in oil content of the seed. An average of the 24 varieties tested at this one location indicates a production of approximately 550 pounds of oil and 440 pounds of 48 percent protein meal per acre.

Widely varying yields and oil content were obtained from the plantings in different sections, showing that environment has a great deal to do with the yield and chemical composition of sesame seed. The 1950 results show an average of about 500 pounds of seed per acre from 24 sesame varieties at 14 different points—or approximately 257 pounds of oil and 249 pounds of protein meal.

Very good progress is being made with excellent breeding material, but there are still many things to learn and many selections to evaluate. If the sea-

son is good, breeders should be in a much better position to determine progress after this year.

Plans for 1951 call for several acres of sesame yield tests and breeding nurseries at College Station, Chillicothe and Plainview, Texas.

Thomas W. Culp, a Clemson College graduate who holds the National Cottonseed Products Association assistantship under Dr. Kinman, is working on studies of the inheritance of oil content in sesame seed.

Research on the possibilities of sesame for the High Plains area of West Texas is included in the work being done by George H. Abel at the Lubbock substation.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., is beginning work on sesame diseases.

These varied studies of this promising oilseed, even though only briefly discussed here, suggest the great expansion that has taken place in sesame research since the National Cottonseed Products Association began its oilseed production research program.

Knowledge of sesame and its possibilities as an American oilseed crop has been greatly advanced during these years through the work of Mr. Martin, Dr. Kinman and others. The reports of these authorities should be most encouraging to the cottonseed crushing industry in its program of aiding this work.

Progress to date indicates that sesame offers as great, or even greater, promise as an oilseed crop than soybeans, which today are a major source of protein and oil as a result of many years of research in the past. It is gratifying to read such comments as this, from one of the research workers who has studied many different oilseed crops:

"Sesame continues to be promising and some varieties are almost good enough to be grown commercially . . . apparently sesame has more possibilities as a supplement for cotton than either sunflowers or okra."

## OPS Modifies Bagging And Ties Regulation

Supplementary Regulation 29 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, a general order designed to eliminate hardships imposed upon wholesalers and retailers of certain commodities, can be interpreted as applying to bagging and ties sold by mills and gins, the National Cottonseed Products Association has advised its members.

Under the regulation, the association said, an oil mill would be classed as a wholesaler and, where the replacement cost is higher than the cost upon which the Dec. 19-Jan. 25 ceiling was based, may apply to his "present net invoice cost" the same percentage markup which he realized during the base period. The regulation would apply to

bagging and ties sold to gins and to other classes of commodities on which the mill might qualify as a wholesaler.

Gins which make it a practice to charge separately for bagging and ties would, under the regulation, be classed as retailers and could adjust their prices in the same manner—a percentage markup equal to that realized during the base period. Gins which use a single charge to cover both the ginning service and bagging and ties are not eligible to take advantage of the regulation, according to an informal opinion given the association by OPS.

### • Now it's chicken sausage!

Workers at a Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station have produced link, smoked, and bulk chicken sausage.

## Texas District Meetings Draw Large Attendance

More interest, larger attendance and smoother-running programs for the first three district meetings of Texas ginners are reported by Jay C. Stille, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

On June 15 Lower Rio Grande Valley ginners met at the Casa de Palmas Hotel, McAllen, for a banquet and evening meeting. Two hundred and fifty attended, which included many of the ginners' wives. Keynoting the speakers' program was the Hon. John C. White, Texas commissioner of agriculture.

Directors elected for the state association were Cleve Tandy, Los Fresnos, and J. P. Pealor, La Villa. H. Q. Sharp, Mercedes, and John Burkhart, Alamo, were named alternate directors.

Local officers elected by the Rio Grande Valley Ginners' Association were Jack Lomax, Rio Hondo, president; Horace Etchison, McAllen, vice-president; and Maurice Hance, San Benito, secretary-treasurer.

The Gulf Coast ginners as a group met for the first time in more than 10 years at a meeting called at Sugarland June 18. A surprisingly large crowd attended, with a total registration of slightly more than 100 gin and allied industry representatives present. In addition to local speakers, Charles Bennett, regional engineer, USDA Cotton Ginning Investigations, Stoneville, Miss., addressed the meeting. A barbecue lunch was served at noon through the courtesy of the local oil mills.

Elected as state director for this district was R. K. Phillips, of Sugarland, with J. P. Longwood of El Campo as alternate director. A local group was formed with Joe Clyde Wessendorf, Richmond, elected as president, and Harry Ellett, Richmond, as secretary-treasurer.

Welder Park, Sinton, was the meeting place for the Coastal Bend ginners. Attendance for the meeting and chicken barbecue totaled 140. G. A. Gerdes, Sinton, and A. F. Ahrens, Karnes City, were elected directors of districts 12 and 11, respectively. Officers of the local group were reelected, with Mr. True as president; Calvin North, Benavides, vice-president; and Joe Clark, Corpus Christi, secretary-treasurer.

With so many new regulations confronting the ginners this season, practically half of the time devoted to the meetings was taken with explanation of present ceiling prices, wage freezes, etc. Mr. Stille said. He has been conducting a discussion period at each meeting in order to acquaint the ginners with their obligations under the present laws.

## Stanley Jones, Gin Repair Man, Dies

Funeral services were held at Clanton, Ala., for Stanley Jones, Memphis, Tenn., gin repairman for Lummus Cotton Gin Co., who died in a Memphis hospital June 14. He had a stroke about the first of June while repairing gin machinery in Mississippi.

Survivors include a son, Cecil M. Jones, Prattville, Ala.; two brothers, R. N. Jones, Birmingham, Ala., and S. R. Jones, Antioch, Calif.; a sister, Mrs. Dera Jones Williams, Long Beach, Calif.; and two grandchildren.

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## Editorial . . .

### *The Other Enemy:*

#### UNCONTROLLED INFLATION

**N**O AMERICAN who has faith in the productive capacity of his country and the ability of her fighting men has any real fear of the communists in Korea or anywhere else. We are confident that, tank for tank, gun for gun, man for man, we can beat this enemy on any battle line anywhere in the world.

But what we do fear, the thing that chills the blood of thinking Americans, is the other enemy that threatens to crumble the foundations of our national economy. That enemy, unseen but powerful and relentless, is uncontrolled inflation.

We have a very real inflation right now because we have an oversupply of cheap money that overbalances the things we can spend it for. This adds up to a lot of people who are willing to pay higher and higher prices for scarce goods, bidding against each other for those goods.

In Washington, and apparently only in Washington, it is believed that inflation can be controlled by wage-price controls with rationing lurking in the background as the final step to hold prices in line and retain some measure of value for the dollar.

But the hard, unescapable fact is price, wage and ration controls never have been able to halt inflation. They can't do it for the reason that such measures deal with symptoms rather than the fundamental causes of inflation. Price, wage and ration controls are a very dangerous threat to the ability of the country to steer clear of a disaster worse than the atom bomb.

Why? Because such controls require huge administrative staffs; they encourage black markets; they interfere with production (the real answer to inflation); they cut down our capacity to expand output; and they dangerously weaken the flexibility of our economy.

Outside of government, which almost invariably manages to foul up our economy with any program it puts into effect, it is widely agreed that the sound, sure way to stop inflation is: first, through increased production; second, through reduced government spending on non-defense programs; third, through increased federal taxes designed to take up our increased spending power; fourth, through effective credit controls; and fifth, through increased saving by the people.

Throughout the country business organizations and patriotic individuals in all walks of life are urging the Congress to see that such a course of action is followed by government when the Defense Production Act expires June 30. You can help curb inflation and do your country a great service by writing your senators and your congressman now, urging them to eliminate price-wage controls from the Defense Production Act and to insist that a plan is adopted that reaches down to the fundamental causes of inflation.

Make your wishes known at once—by wire, by phone, by letter or by postcard. No matter how you send your message, it will be effective—even if you use a stub pencil and a torn sheet of scrap paper.

The all-important thing is to do it now, before the act expires on June 30. If we fail to take the necessary steps to curb inflation, this country conceivably could fall to the communists before the Russians themselves ever fired a shot at us.

# GREATEST SPRAYER BUY YET!



Standard Equipment  
2 Rows

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# CAROLINA BAGGING COMPANY

*Manufacturers and Importers*

HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

# From our Washington Bureau

By **FRED BAILEY**  
and **DON LERCH**

Washington Representatives  
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



LERCH

• **Federal Departments Battle Over Policies**—Defense agency officials pull the shades to keep out the public gaze on their family doings, but it is not love feasts that they are hiding. While public attention is focused on the main show in Congress, the fighting is hottest between ambitious agency heads grabbing for more power.

These dog fights outside the main tent have an important bearing on the type of program finally adopted. In many cases they are more important than changes which Congress makes in the Defense Production Act. Pledges of official secrecy, however, usually keep these battles out of the newspapers.

Agriculture Secretary Brannan's opposition to cotton ceilings earlier this year, and to beef ceilings more recently, have become an open secret, although never officially confirmed. In both cases Brannan's theory has been "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em." Having lost the

inside battle with DiSalle, he now publicly supports both decisions.

Under the cloak of official secrecy, the department now is engaged in a private war with defense officials having jurisdiction over production supplies vital to agriculture. Most critical of these are metals for machinery and tools, and chemicals for fertilizer and pesticides. These arguments have, at times, been punctuated by desk pounding and the use of explosive language.

• **Agriculture Gets Nowhere on Priorities**—Farm organization leaders privately have been needing Brannan to take a more firm attitude toward the defense agencies in charge of allocation of materials for the manufacture of production supplies. Brannan feels that he has done about all he can without violating the President's orders not to take his private wars to Congress or the public.

Farm leaders, however, insist that the

situation is so serious that it no longer constitutes a private war. They have tried going directly to the defense agencies, all the way up to Mobilization Director Charles Wilson, but have met with no more success than Brannan.

Agriculture has not yet succeeded in convincing defense production officials that adequate quantities of machinery, tools, fertilizer and insecticides are absolutely necessary to continue high-level farm production. Defense officials insisted that farmers can get along with a little less during the emergency.

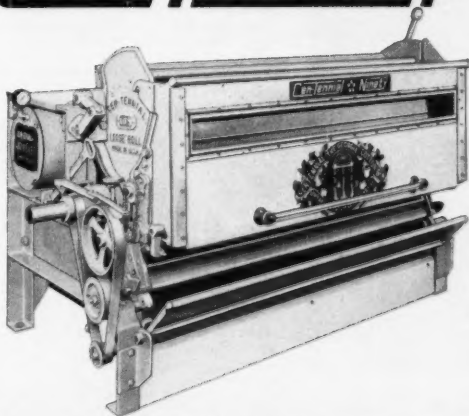
Ralph Trigg, former PMA administrator, charged with responsibility for pleading agriculture's case before the defense agencies, found he was on a treadmill with defense agencies. His failure to produce results led to his being removed and replaced by Gus Geissler. Geissler, however, is having the same trouble that stumped Trigg.

• **Nitrogen Plants Are Center of Row**—Farm officials feel that the battle now raging between USDA and the defense agencies over metals and agricultural chemicals, especially nitrogen and sulfur, may have a decisive effect on 1952 farm production. Geissler described it as being of "extreme importance" to farmers.

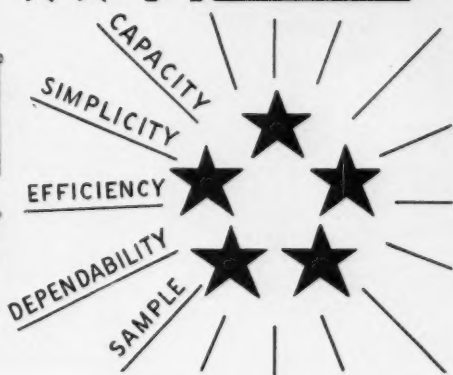
Metals for farm machinery, including machines for ginning, compressing, etc., will be cut probably by about 30 percent on July 1 when the new Controlled Materials Plan goes into effect. That is the estimate of farm machinery manufacturers, although the National Production Authority thinks the cut will be

(Continued on Page 27)

## Cen-Tennial



## Ninety



# CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

At Houston, June 11-12

## Texas Crushers Set New Attendance Record

■ **FINE PROGRAM** features presentation of \$1,000 check to Association's Bennette Wallin, unveiling of A. L. Ward portrait. D. B. Denney heads group in 1951-52, with Ben R. Barbee second in command.

**THE TEXAS** Cottonseed Crushers' Association set a new attendance record of 691 registrants at its annual convention held June 11-12 at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston.

Near the end of the final business session the crushers named D. B. Denney, Wolfe City, president for 1951-52, succeeding J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan, and elected Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, vice-president. The board of directors has named the following to serve another year: C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director; Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary; Bennette Wallin, Dallas, treasurer; and Ed P. Byars, Fort Worth, traffic manager.

• **Tribute to Miss Wallin**—At the final session Treasurer Bennette Wallin, who this year is completing 25 years of service to the association, made an unscheduled but stirring appearance on the business program and was presented a check for \$1,000 as a symbol of the high esteem in which she is held by the members of the organization.

Unaware of what was to happen, Miss

Wallin was escorted to the front of the convention hall, where she was presented a bale of cotton. T. J. Harrell of Fort Worth, a past president of the association and now a director and chairman of its agricultural committee, praised the veteran official for her extraordinary service to the association and announced that the bale would be auctioned and sold to the highest bidder.

A professional auctioneer took his position at the rostrum. Gathered around the surprised Miss Wallin were association members who began "bidding" for the bale in a mock auction. When the "bids" hit \$1,000 the auctioneer cried "Sold," and the successful "bidder" then handed Miss Wallin a check for a thousand dollars. It was a well-earned tribute to an outstanding association official who has devoted the past 25 years of her life to the best interests of the crushing industry in Texas.

• **Ward Portrait Is Unveiled** — Another feature of the business program that was of unusual interest to the crushers

was the unveiling of the A. L. Ward portrait, which took place on the second day. The portrait of the director of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service was paid for by Texas friends of Mr. Ward and was presented to Texas A. & M. College following the ceremony at Houston. Members of the special committee in

(Continued on Page 31)

### Pictures—Opposite Page

■ **TOP PANEL, LEFT**—This group was pictured just before the opening of the first day's business session. L. to r., Dupuy Bateman, Houston; D. B. Denney, Wolfe City, new Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association president; C. B. Spencer, the Association's agricultural director; Jack Whetstone, Association secretary.

■ **TOP PANEL, RIGHT**—With the largest attendance in the history of Texas association conventions, crushers from every corner of the state's cotton-producing areas were on hand to participate in the affair. Here, l. to r., are Henry Wunderlich, Corpus Christi; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan, retiring president of the Association; Jas. R. Dawson, Jr., Houston; Oscar Robinson, Austin.

■ **SECOND PANEL, LEFT**—Geo. A. Simmons, Lubbock, himself a past president of the Association, left, nominated Ben R. Barbee, right, Abilene, for the vice-presidency of the Association. He was unanimously elected at the final business session June 12.

■ **SECOND PANEL, RIGHT**—Another group of enthusiastic delegates pictured at The Shamrock, convention headquarters. L. to r., they are Jas. R. Gill, Paris; John F. Moloney, Memphis, a convention speaker; G. G. (Hoot) Gibson, Texas Extension Service director; T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth.

■ **THIRD PANEL, LEFT**—This contented group was pictured at the very successful Bayou Picnic given on the terraces of the Shamrock swimming pool Sunday evening, June 10. Beginning at the top of the picture and reading clockwise, they are Geo. A. Simmons, Sr., Lubbock; Mrs. Dixon White, Lubbock; her daughter, Nancy White; Sue Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Simmons, Jr., Las Cruces, N. M.; Mrs. Geo. A. Simmons, Sr., Lubbock; Dixon White, Lubbock.

■ **THIRD PANEL, RIGHT**—Bennette Wallin, celebrating her twenty-fifth year with the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, is shown beside the bale of cotton presented to her by the Association. The bale was "auctioned" to the highest bidder for \$1,000 and the check presented to Miss Wallin as a token of the Association's appreciation of her long record of outstanding service to the crushing mills of Texas.

■ **BOTTOM PANEL, LEFT**—At the microphone is Dr. Kenneth McFarland, Topeka, Kansas, a featured convention speaker. Seated at the left is J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan, retiring president of the Association.

■ **BOTTOM PANEL, RIGHT**—This picture was made at the ladies luncheon given in the Shamrock Room of the Shamrock Hotel Monday, June 11. Fourth from left at the head table is Houston's own Jeannine Holland, 1951 Maid of Cotton.



### A. L. Ward Portrait Presented to Texas A. & M.

**THE TEXAS** FRIENDS of A. L. Ward, Dallas, director of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service, had his portrait painted for presentation to Texas A. & M. College. This picture was made just after the portrait was unveiled at the Houston convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. At the microphone is D. W. Williams, vice-chancellor of the Texas A. & M. College System, shown accepting the portrait for the College. At the right is Mr. Ward, and at his left in the picture is Rufus Peeples, Tehuacana, a member of the portrait committee.







# Cotton and Cottonseed.. COMMUNITY BUILDERS

By A. L. WARD • Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association

I AM AGAIN GLAD to be here on this occasion of your fifty-seventh annual convention. Since there are a number of new members of the industry present this morning that may not know about the selection of the slogan of each of the Texas conventions, I would like to explain that I have nothing to do with the selection of the slogan. Bennette Wallin and Jack Whetstone select the slogan and after it is selected they ask me to talk about it. I have always liked the slogans they have selected and I am glad this morning to discuss the slogan, "Cotton and Cottonseed—Community Builders."

The members of this industry have known for many years that cotton and cottonseed build communities.

I doubt if I can add any new thoughts on the subject, but I am glad to have the opportunity of giving emphasis to the high points of your general thinking.

It is good for us frequently to take stock of our thinking in order that we might be more alert to our responsibilities and opportunities.

Cotton has been a community builder throughout the history of Texas. In 1745, the missions at San Antonio reported that several thousand pounds of cotton were produced yearly on the mission farms. And all of it was spun and woven by the mission crafts.

Seventeen-forty-five was 206 years ago—a century before Texas became a state, and some thirty years before the United States gained its independence. These missions—their farms and crafts—were our first Texas communities. Cotton production and weaving were essential to the life of these first communities.

A century later, cotton inspired the building of the first railroad in Texas, according to "A History of Texas Railroads" by S. C. Reed. The name of this railroad, built in 1855, was the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado.

Reed's history says: "General Sidnev Sherman counted on the 50,000 bales of cotton along the route to furnish the bulk of the revenue for the road. Cotton from that day on has caused the building of many other railroads and the extension of many others. It has contributed greatly to their prosperity."

Yes, since the earliest mission days, cotton, and later cottonseed, have been building communities. Here are some other early Texas history facts:

The first cotton gin was built in 1825 by Jared L. Groce at Groce's Landing, on the Brazos near Hempstead.

In 1826, his son, Leonard, made the first cotton shipment on record in Texas—100 bales shipped to Harrisburg.

The first compress was erected by Mills Brothers in 1841 at San Luis—a "ghost" town which used to be on the west end of Galveston Island.

The first Texas oil mill was built in 1867 at High Hill in Fayette County.

The first Census of Texas, taken in

• This address by Mr. Ward presented the theme of the 1951 annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association at Houston June 10-11-12.

1850, shows that in 1849 Texas produced 58,000 bales of cotton.

During the next 100 years, Texas produced approximately 200,000,000 bales of cotton—a tremendous contribution by Texas communities to the commerce and industry of the world. It has been estimated that during the 100-year period, Texas cotton clothed 15 per cent of the civilized people of the world.

A community, state or nation lives and prospers on the creation of new wealth. All other wealth results from processing, servicing, and marketing. Cotton and cottonseed are new wealth and bring more cash per acre to the grower, year in and year out, than any other cash crop but because cotton and cottonseed require much processing and manufacturing before they are useful, their importance to business and industry is much greater than is indicated by their relative value compared to other crops. It has been estimated that the growing of cotton and the processing and distribution of cotton and cottonseed products give employment to more than 12 million people in the United States in spite of the large use of modern machinery. Yes, cotton and cottonseed build communities.

I suggest as a good definition that a community is a group of individuals and families living in a neighborhood—an old Texas mission if you please—a village, town or area, under conditions and environments which enable them to maintain a community interest.

There are many students of history who will tell you that the small community is the chief factor for preserving the texture of society. History does show that no nation has long survived the disintegration of vigorous community life. History also shows that the growing of cotton, the ginning of cotton and the milling of the seed maintain a common interest so very important to the strength of a community.

Face-to-face contacts in small communities play a highly important role in human affairs. They have a vital bearing on the social health of the family and the nation; but, we must admit that modern means of communication and transportation are substituting for face-to-face contact and have done much to make the small village a part of the great city. State lines have less and less effect on the habits of the people. The radio and television are doing much to substitute for face-to-face contacts. Every night before we go to sleep, and every morning before we get out of bed, we can get the very latest news about

individuals and people all over our nation and all over the world.

The airplane, our own automobiles and rapid rail transportation do give us frequent face-to-face contact with our neighbors from distant cities and regions of the United States and the world.

The radio with its news reporters and our airplanes have extended beyond our national border and have, in a large measure, made the freedom-loving people of the world one great community, all conscious of their common needs.

The importance and the value of freedom to the individual have caused all of our people to desire to help other people to find and to hold that freedom which we know and enjoy. You will recall that it was Jesus Christ who said, "Our neighbor is he who needs us." We understand that doctrine better today than ever before. State lines and oceans no longer separate people who are conscious of their common needs.

This trend toward making the world one great neighborhood does not conflict with the thinking of those of us who believe in the value of the small geographic community. Rather, this trend emphasizes the need to strengthen the small community. The foundation of the great world neighborhood depends on the multiplied thousands of strong communities in each of our nations where there is the daily face-to-face contact of individuals.

To try to build a world community without strong, small geographic communities in each nation would be like attempting to construct a 30 or 40 story building without a strong foundation.

You can easily understand how, in building this world community, the representatives of the various states and nations can come together and have that face-to-face contact that means so much in building the smaller communities.

I hope by now we can all agree that the community is a vital factor in the social and economic welfare of each state, each nation and the world.

Now, let us see what makes a community virile and strong. Basically, it is the wholesomeness of the character of the individuals and families making up the community. Next comes the productiveness which gives economic strength to the community. By productiveness we mean profitable employment of the people of the community in the growing of crops and livestock, the processing of crops and livestock products and the sale and exchange of goods important to the cultural growth and economic development of the community.

Included, of course, are the various services of the people as they supplement each other in the production of crops and livestock and in the preparation, finishing, transportation and exchange of goods and services within and outside of the community.

The history of Texas, beginning with the early mission days, gives ample evidence of what cotton and cottonseed mean to the productiveness of a community. Time and time again, in Texas, for many generations, regardless of other crops grown, cotton has saved many communities from financial ruin and bankruptcy.

An outstanding example in our most recent history is the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where large acreages are devoted to vegetables and citrus fruits. Two years ago last January, a freeze destroyed approximately 100 million dollars in vegetable crops and fruit. The farmers' income was cut off, trucking lines were discontinued, canneries and packing sheds closed down, farm implements were not being bought. The whole Valley was in a desperate condition until they produced a cotton crop which brought new life to the entire Valley. It brought outside money into the Valley which was so greatly needed by men in all walks of life there.

Everything was going fine, then came another freeze this last winter which lasted as long as 88 hours at some points in the Valley. Again vegetables and fruits were destroyed, as well as thousands of trees. This destruction, in addition to the fact that the cotton crop was short because of a 60% cut-back in acreage allotments, again hurt the whole Valley. It had little money and buying power; and, today, everybody agrees that business will be at a low ebb until another cotton crop is made and starts moving to market. Farmers and businessmen alike are looking to another cotton crop as the major factor in giving life to this Valley so well known for its citrus fruits and its vegetables.


The Plains country, above the Cap Rock, is a great grain sorghum section—but, ask any businessman or merchant what happens when the Plains cotton crop fails or falls short. Then, ask what happens when they make a big cotton crop.

A year or so ago, when the Lubbock territory was harvesting a good cotton crop, a Lubbock banker told me that, despite the fact that several thousand cotton harvesting strippers were in use, his bank, alone, had to have \$100,000 on hand each Saturday to pay off the cotton pickers. Again, I ask you to tell me what cotton and cottonseed do for a community.

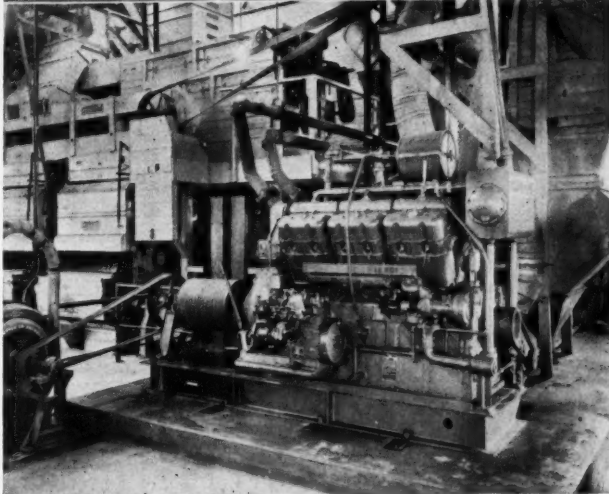
In each community, because of their common interests, the ginner, the oil mill man, the banker, the feed man, the grocery man, the dry goods man, the druggist, the doctor, the lawyer, the preacher, the church, each and every individual and institution in each community, is a stockholder in every acre of cotton under cultivation in the community. On the other hand, the cotton grower is a stockholder in all the various business enterprises of the community, because without these business enterprises, his goods are not ready for the market.

What is the farmer's 1500 pounds of seed cotton worth in the field?

The 1500 pounds of seed cotton have



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F-34

no value until the lint is separated from the seed and put into a bale ready to go to the textile mill, by truck or rail, and with the help of the cotton merchant. The seed are taken by the oil mill, which, today, requires an investment of \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in buildings and machinery to convert raw cottonseed into linters, hulls, oil, cottonseed cake and meal. The balance of the communities of the United States and the world cannot use the farmer's seed cotton, but they can use the products made from the seed by the oil mills. This fact makes cotton and cottonseed builders of the communities in which the cotton has grown and also builders of communities which have need for the products of the cotton and cottonseed.

The linters are soon loaded at the

oil mill and hauled by truck or rail to supply many other industries, primarily, great chemical industries that serve the nation in war and in peace. This little fine fuzzy material, a part of the cottonseed, is a great aid to building many other communities.

The cottonseed hulls and the meal may stay in the community where produced to make meat and milk, or go to other communities to make meat and milk. Meat and milk, of course, are great food essentials and are themselves the makings of important industries and the builders of communities. Yes, the meat and milk industries give economic strength to the community, the section and the state and, mind you, cottonseed has a part in the meat and milk industries of this nation.

Yes, every ton of cottonseed meal and

cake, a very superior protein feed, and every ton of the lowly cottonseed hulls—just a roughage—have important functions to perform in creating buying power needed in building communities.

I wish time permitted me to tell you more about cottonseed meal, a protein so rich in possibilities that it is, today, exciting the interest of many talented scientists who are seeking to increase its usefulness in the rations of swine and poultry, cattle and sheep, thereby enhancing the strength of still more communities.

But, I must hasten on to set in motion your thinking regarding the community building functions of cotton oil. Cotton oil not only builds communities, it creates communities that give profitable employment to hundreds, yes, thousands of people in small and large communities and groups from New York to Los Angeles and from Atlanta, Ga., to Spokane, Wash., and all in between.

As we consider how cotton and cottonseed build communities, we cannot overlook the machinery, supplies and equipment needed by gins, oil mills, compresses and refineries. Think, if you will, of the great communities that are built, or are in a large measure made, by the machinery, supply and equipment people who sell to the gins, oil mills, compresses and refineries.

We have been talking about the value and importance of cotton and cottonseed products in building communities. These products have far-reaching influence as commodities in building communities.

However, there is another side to the influence of these products. That other side is the effect of the responsibility of growing, processing and selling these commodities on the lives of men important to the social and economic development of the communities. The oil mill manager or owner is in contact day by day with farmers who grow the cotton crop; the ginners who separate the lint from the seed; the livestock growers who buy the meal and hulls to produce meat and milk; the sellers of machinery, linters and oil; the local merchants; bankers; and others who with the oil mill man must give leadership to the local community.

Dealers and merchants of many communities and cities are in daily contact with the oil mill man whose responsibility it is to express views, opinions and hopes of the local people regarding their crops and their future prospects. The local oil mill man is the unofficial spokesman for the community of which he is a part. He, in turn, gives to the ginner and the farmer many facts and much information of importance to their planning. Indeed, much responsibility rests on the shoulders of the local oil mill man as a community builder.

Yes, cotton and cottonseed are important in the building of communities. But, let me urge you to keep in mind the importance of the people who grow, process and market these vital commodities. You, as mill owners and managers, occupy a key position of leadership. It is a great responsibility. The hundreds of communities, grown strong and virile by reason of cotton and cottonseed and you, foretell a great future.

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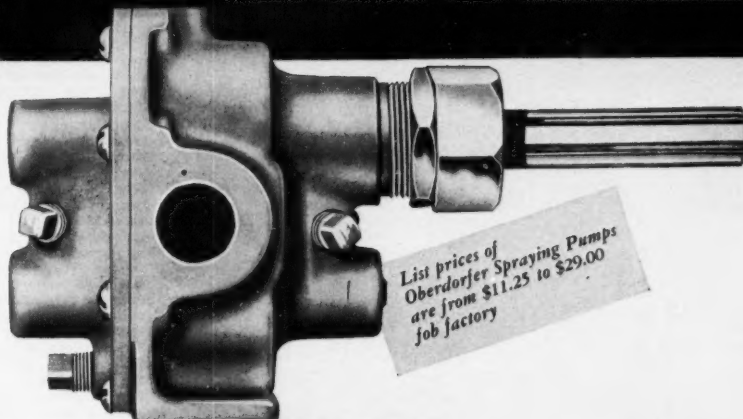
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## 1951 World Cotton Crop May Be Second Largest

The coming 1951-52 world cotton crop may be the second largest on record, the International Cotton Advisory Committee has announced in Washington.

The ICAS said in its May review that the 1951-52 world cotton crop may be in the neighborhood of 35,000,000 bales, as compared to this season's crop of 27,500,000 bales. The all-time record world crop was more than 38,000,000 bales in the 1937-38 season.

The ICAS said its estimate is based on a world-wide survey of acreages being planted, but that figure is "necessarily of a very preliminary nature" as planting has not been completed in the Northern Hemisphere and it will be several months before it is started in the Southern Hemisphere for the 1951-52 season.

In addition to a crop of 16,000,000 bales, or an increase of 6,000,000 bales over last year, expected in the U.S., "relatively important" increases also are expected to take place in Turkey, Syria, Iran, Iraq, and Egypt, and also possibly in Pakistan and India.

The crop in Mexico, the report said, has had a bad start this spring due to prolonged droughts.

The committee said the expected increase in world production outside of the U.S., and excluding the Soviet Union and China, totals about 1,500,000 bales.

## Anderson Austin, Ginner In Mississippi, Dies

Funeral services for Anderson Austin, ginner and planter at Vaiden, Miss., who died June 4 after a short illness, were conducted at Vaiden June 5. Survivors include his wife and four daughters, Mrs. J. O. Clearley of Vaiden, Mrs. Jack Morgan of Elliott, Miss., and Mrs. R. W. Tabor and Mrs. Lee Graves of Winona, Miss.

## Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Meeting Photoviews

■ **TOP**—Retiring and incoming officers of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association pictured at their annual meeting in Hot Springs, Ark., June 4-5, include, l. to r.: standing, Sidney Mack, Newport, Ark., and S. Crews Reynolds, Caruthersville, Mo., retiring president and vice-president, respectively; seated, J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., incoming president, and J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., new vice-president.

■ **CENTER**—A guest speaker at the convention was John C. Lee, who was advanced from vice-president of the New York Cotton Exchange to president of that organization while he was in Hot Springs.

■ **BOTTOM**—Ladies attending the convention included, l. to r.: standing, Mrs. F. B. Hinckley III, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. C. E. Larrison, Wilmot, Ark.; Mrs. F. B. Hinckley, Jr., Dallas; Mrs. H. B. Chambliss, Pine Bluff, Ark.; seated, Mrs. J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark.; Mrs. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., whose husband has been serving as executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the association; and Mrs. M. D. Broadfield, Little Rock, Ark.



## Cottonseed Mills Can Handle Okra Seed

Okra seed oil extraction is possible in cottonseed oil mills with only slight modification of equipment, according to recent research findings of Texas Engineering Experiment Station researchers.

The experiments were conducted on okra seed from plantings in west and south Texas which were encouraged by Dr. L. C. Curtis when he was with the National Cottonseed Products Association. The seed was accumulated for the station by the Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, and Sugarland Industries, Sugarland.

Experiments indicate that okra seed can be satisfactorily cleaned, hulled, separated, cooked and pressed by equipment conventionally used in cottonseed oil mills, researchers reported.

The cleaning of okra seed is easily accomplished by the use of a simple shaker ahead of the hullers, the report continued. A scalping shaker, found in many cottonseed oil mills, will do a satisfactory job of cleaning when clothed with two sizes of perforated metal—one for the okra seed to pass through and another for the seed to pass over. An aspirator on the end of the shaker to remove light shale from the seed could be used to keep this material from going through the hullers and screens.

Okra seed can be hulled and separated satisfactorily with equipment usually used on cottonseed. Certain changes in metal sizes and other adjustments of the cottonseed equipment are required. Humidifying of the okra does not appear to be necessary, according to the report.

In processing the okra seed meats, hydraulic cottonseed equipment is suitable. Best cooking results are obtained in 20 minutes at 245° F.

Okra seed of high free fatty acid content, like cottonseed, can be expected to yield less oil of lower grade than low acid seed.

C. Ray Holbrook, Jr., research assistant, and A. Cecil Wamble, manager, Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory, conducted the okra seed experiments for the station.

## Maid Jeannine Begins Latin-American Tour

It's off to Latin America for the 1951 Maid of Cotton. The pretty cotton Maid will spend more than a month in Central and South America, returning to the U.S. July 19. Countries on her itinerary include Panama, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Cuba.

Boarding a plane at Houston June 15, the young cotton emissary flew first to Panama for a visit of three days there before traveling to Medellin, Colombia. Next she went to Lima, Peru, famous "city of kings," and then Buenos Aires, glamorous capital of Argentina.

The Maid will arrive in Santiago, Chile, on July 1. Leaving Santiago she will fly to Montevideo, Uruguay, and from there to visit Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 8-10. While she is in Brazil, the Maid will go to Sao Paulo, center of that nation's cotton industry, for a three-day visit. After another brief stop at Rio, Maid Jeannine will fly to Havana, Cuba, for her final Latin-American appearance July 15-19.

As the official emissary of the 12 million members of the U.S. cotton industry,

Maid Jeannine will visit government and industry leaders in each nation to carry goodwill greetings. She also will take news of the season's outstanding cotton fashion trends to the southern hemisphere, wearing the glamorous all-cotton wardrobe designed for her by 30 top-flight U.S. fashionists.

The Latin-American trip will conclude the 1951 Maid of Cotton tour. Since beginning her journey in January, Maid Jeannine has visited nearly every principal U.S. city from coast to coast and has made a trans-Atlantic flight to Paris.

Although Jeannine is the thirteenth Maid of Cotton, she is the first to visit Central and South America. The tour is sponsored annually by the National Cotton Council, the Memphis Cotton Carnival, and the Cotton Exchanges of Memphis, New York and New Orleans.

## USDA Begins New Study Of Foreign Coops

USDA has begun a study of cooperative selling and buying practices abroad which have a bearing upon development of foreign markets for commodities produced by farmer cooperatives in this country. The study is being conducted under the Research and Marketing Act.

## Louis McGill to Marry

Louis G. McGill, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary-treasurer of the Carolinas Ginners Association, and Julia Ann Nurnberger will be married June 30 at Trinity Methodist Church, Red Springs, N. C.

**FOR PROPER PROTECTION**

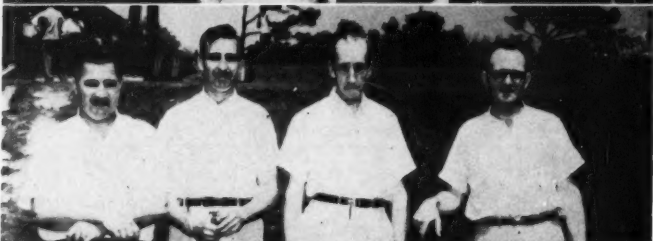
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### Photoviews of the Carolinas Crushers' Convention

■ **TOP**—Left to right, R. M. Hughes, Greer, and Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, Columbia, reelected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, continued as secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association; and Paul Keller, Clayton, retiring president of the North Carolina association. W. V. Westmoreland and J. D. Medlin, who were elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the North Carolina group, were unable to be at the meeting.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP**—Golf foursome, l. to r.: Norman Anderson, Lancaster Cotton Oil Co., Lancaster, S. C.; Robert McPherson, Kershaw Oil Mills, Kershaw, S. C.; R. E. Evans, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.; and Alva Bell, Kershaw Oil Mills, Kershaw.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP**—Scene at ladies' luncheon in the Cavalier Hotel June 4.

■ **BOTTOM**—Scene at annual banquet in Panorama Room, Cavalier Beach Club.

### USDA-BAE Reports Decline In Agricultural Prices

Declines in prices for cotton, meat animals, strawberries, milk, wool and wheat from mid-April to mid-May were primarily responsible for reducing the index of prices received by farmers slightly more than one percent to 305 percent of the 1910-14 average, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced.

Declines of these commodities were only partially offset by slightly higher prices for corn, butterfat, eggs, and some truck and fruit crops.

During the same period, the parity index declined one point to 282 percent of the 1910-14 average, primarily as a result of lower prices for feeder livestock and some seeds, which were only partially offset by increases in harvesting machinery and feed. Rural living prices also advanced. As a result, the parity ratio (ratio of the index of prices received by farmers to the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates) declined from 109 to 108.

### York Says Closer Spacing Increases Peanut Yields

Closer row spacing can increase peanut yields as much as 600 to 1,200 pounds and bring additional profits of \$75 to \$150 per acre, says E. T. York, Jr., North Carolina Experiment Station crop specialist.

Various tests indicate that planting peanuts in 18-inch rows increased hay yield by one ton per acre over 36-inch row plantings. The larger hay yield, it is believed, should pay for the additional peanut seed needed to plant closer spaced rows.

Peanut growers who handle their crop with tractor machinery can adapt their equipment for use with closer spaced rows without too much trouble, Mr. York says. He points out that a rear wheel spacing of 80 inches works all right with a tricycle tractor if the rows are spaced 23 and 17 inches alternately. This scheme allows the operator to plant or cultivate four rows instead of two.

### Brannan Stresses Use of Insecticides on Cotton

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan is urging an all-out fight against boll weevils and other insect pests which could prevent maximum production of cotton this year.

The most effective use of available insecticides was recommended by the Secretary to insure higher yields of cotton urgently needed to meet increased domestic and foreign requirements, including defense program demands. Discussing potential savings from effective use of insecticides on cotton, Secretary Brannan pointed out that about three million bales of this vital crop were lost to insect pests last year. Best results in insect control will be obtained if recommendations of state entomologists and local agricultural agents are followed closely, he declared. Advice on availability, timing and rates of application, as well as relative costs and effectiveness of various cotton insect killers, can best be furnished by county or parish agents familiar with local conditions.

## From the Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 17)

less. Either way, the USDA is hot under the collar about it.

Nitrogen is generating perhaps the most explosive row now going on between agriculture and the defense agencies. The department estimates that agriculture needs 500,000 more tons of nitrogen next year just to maintain the current rate of food, feed and fiber consumption. Fact is, we have been consuming feeds and fibers faster than we produced them for two years.

The Army has a nitrogen plant at Morgantown, W. Va., capable of turning out 200,000 tons a year. It has continued idle despite USDA insistence that it be put back into production to make the military independent of plants normally serving agriculture.

Likewise, USDA has lost patience with delays by the defense agencies in granting permits for construction of new plants for manufacture of nitrogen. Private companies are anxious to expand production, but can't start without permission of the National Production Authority.

● **Bungling Creates Serious Labor Shortage**—If cotton growers and fruit producers get by this year without serious losses due to labor shortages they will owe no thanks to Washington. Officials here have bungled and sabotaged the program to the point where a Congressional investigation is in order.

A bit of history review is warranted to get the picture into focus. During World War II the USDA, through state and local agencies, handled the farm labor recruiting and placement program. After the war the Labor Department demanded authority over all labor, industrial and agricultural.

President Truman, over the opposition of then Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, backed Labor Secretary Tobin and Congress put farm labor under a division of the Labor Department. It later was shifted briefly to the Federal Security Agency, and then back to Labor.

Congress directed that the Secretary of Labor be guided by advice from a special farm labor advisory committee comprised chiefly of farmers. This committee met in January this year and proposed a no-subsidy, self-help farm labor program, including a new agreement with Mexico. The Labor Department offered a straight subsidy, government-dominated program for both domestic and foreign workers.

The Senate and House Agriculture Committees approved bills to carry out the advisory committee's recommendations. This was done over the opposition of the Labor Department, the labor unions and the Farmers Union, but with backing of all other farm groups. Labor unions, however, persuaded Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois to slip a "mickey" into the Senate bill in the form of an amendment which would make felons out of farmers caught with a wetback on their farm. Since there are some 250,000 Mexicans estimated to be illegally in this country, this could fill all the federal prisons with farmers who didn't have the time to spend a few weeks checking the credentials of each person who applied for work.

● **New Farm Labor Law Is Uncertain**—The Douglas amendment was an ob-

vious attempt to kill the farm labor bill by making farmers afraid to push for any legislation. The House bill by Rep. Poage was tucked into a pigeon-hole in the Rules Committee. Sponsors were afraid to bring it to the floor for fear that Labor would attempt the same trick in the House.

Weeks passed while farm groups gathered support to bring the bill to the floor. Poage wanted to be sure that he had the votes to block a Douglas-type amendment. It wasn't until last week that farm groups meeting here provided convincing assurance that he would have united farm support, exclusive of the Farmers Union.

The Rules Committee released the bill

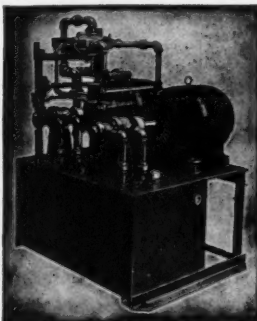
and Speaker Rayburn set Friday, June 22, for debate and vote. As we go to press the result has not been determined, but leaders are confident of passage without crippling amendment. The bill must then go to conference, where farm leaders will back House arguments for deleting the Douglas amendment.

After that the bill still will face a big hurdle at the White House. Secretary Tobin, backed by CIO and the AFL, will urge the President to veto any bill that does not contain the Douglas amendment. Tobin already has told congressmen that if they don't include the amendment the President will veto the measure.



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## Peanut Industry Advisory Committee Is Named

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced the membership of the Peanut Industry Advisory Committee, which will consult with the department on special problems which may arise from the defense program.

The committee, which is composed of representatives of segments of the industry such as shellers, producers, salters, and confectioners, will be under the chairmanship of George L. Prichard, director of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Meetings will be called by the chairman. The committee will advise on materials and facilities needed by the industry to meet civilian and mil-

itary requirements. It will consider problems of processing and marketing and assist in supplying information and recommendations to the department in connection with the preparation of possible orders affecting peanuts or peanut products.

Industry members named to the committee by the Secretary are as follows: M. J. English, treasurer, Planters Nut & Chocolate Co., Suffolk, Va.; Homer G. Ray, Jr., president, Georgia Peanut Co., Moultrie, Ga.; Pat Cagle, president, Durham Pecan & Peanut Co., Comanche, Texas; J. L. Rosefield, president, Rosefield Packing Co., Alameda, Calif.; C. E. Johnson, vice-president, Kelling Nut Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. Earle Bourne, president and treasurer, Schindler's Peanut Products, Washington, D. C.;

Robert B. Schnering, vice-president, Curtis Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.; John J. O'Connor, manager, George Hogue Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Hollis G. Gerrish, Squirrel Brand Co., Cambridge, Mass.; and E. F. Gilliam, Pretlow Peanut Co., Franklin, Va.

## Weed Control Is Needed to Mechanize Production

Satisfactory weed control was named by research engineers of the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif., as the biggest drawback to complete mechanization of cotton production in that state's high producing San Joaquin Valley.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Houston, Texas, J. R. Tavernetti, California Agricultural Experiment Station, and B. B. Ewing, USDA, said that rapid expansion of the use of mechanical pickers to harvest cotton has accentuated need of research to bring cultural practices up to the mechanical level of harvesting. They said that about half of California's estimated 1½ million cotton acres will be harvested with some 3,000 mechanical pickers this year.

## Blaw-Knox Enlarges

### Tulsa Operation

Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Co. has announced the expansion of its operations at Tulsa, Okla., to include complete plant engineering and construction services for the petroleum, gas, chemical and process industries of the Southwest.

At the same time, the division announced the appointment of Harold V. Williams, formerly of the Blaw-Knox Chicago office, as manager of the expanded Tulsa office. Charles B. Barry was appointed chief engineer in charge of process design and contract execution.

As a result of the expansion, the Tulsa staff will include 50 engineers experienced in the design and construction of complete plant units for the process industries.

## Bemis Promotes Robb

### To Houston Manager

G. M. Robb has been appointed manager of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. textile bag and multiwall paper bag manufacturing plants at Houston, Texas, succeeding F. V. Deaderick, who recently assumed the newly created post of eastern director of sales of the company, with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Robb joined Bemis in 1917 in Houston as a clerk. He has remained there since that time, having served as chief clerk, office manager, salesman and sales manager until his recent appointment.

Successor to Mr. Robb as sales manager of the Houston sales division is C. J. Hurster, who went with Bemis in 1942 as a salesman in the Houston territory.

L. W. Chenault has been appointed assistant to Mr. Robb in managing Bemis' two Houston plants.

• June is National Dairy Month. During the month, dairy farmers, processors, and retailers will feature the products of their bovine friends.

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the NOZZLE proved  
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Eight out of ten builders of spray booms select Spraying Systems TeeJet Spray Nozzles for their equipment. When spray nozzles can win out under the rigid testing of agricultural engineers . . . then these nozzles must be really good!

For example, in the spraying of insecticides for such pests as the boll weevil, the TeeJet makes certain that spraying will be effective. The TeeJet makes possible the correct misting action, with

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TeeJet Spray Nozzles are supplied for both boom and blower type sprayers. Nozzle orifice tips and strainers are available in every capacity from one gallon per acre and up. All orifice tips and strainers are fully REPLACEABLE AND INTERCHANGEABLE. For the best in spraying demand TeeJet nozzles . . . and look for the name Spraying Systems Co. stamped on every nozzle part.

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## Forum Highlights

# Annual Meeting of Mississippi Crushers

■ A. S. Campbell succeeds J. B. Perry, Jr., as president of association; C. Y. Katzenmier is new vice-president.

A forum discussion on "Processing Cottonseed" at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association June 14-15 was so interesting to the oil millers attending that it ran an hour and 15 minutes longer than the time scheduled for it, holding the delegates right through the lunch hour.

Taking part in the panel discussion were Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn.; O. H. Sale, Davidson-Kennedy Co., Atlanta, Ga.; N. H. Moore, Delta Products Co., Wilson, Ark.; T. P. Wallace, Carver Cotton Gin Co., Memphis; M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Texas; and J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, who acted as moderator.

Delinting of cottonseed and hydraulic method of oil extraction versus the solvent method were the principal subjects discussed, with a lively question-and-answer session following the panel talks. The forum was the main part of the first business session of the convention at Biloxi, Miss.

● Bruton Talks on Americanism—At the opening of the first day's session June 14 W. Kemper Bruton, Midsouth field service supervisor for the National Cotton Council, Memphis, gave a short address on the American way of life as contrasted with socialistic tendencies and communistic influences in this country.

● Fish Discusses Insect Control and the Weather—The use of operational weather forecasts in planning cotton insect control operations was described by George V. Fish, in charge, U.S. Weather Bureau, Jackson, Miss., at the closing session of the convention June 15.

An educational program would further reduce loss of labor and materials in insect control work because of weather hazards, Mr. Fish declared. He

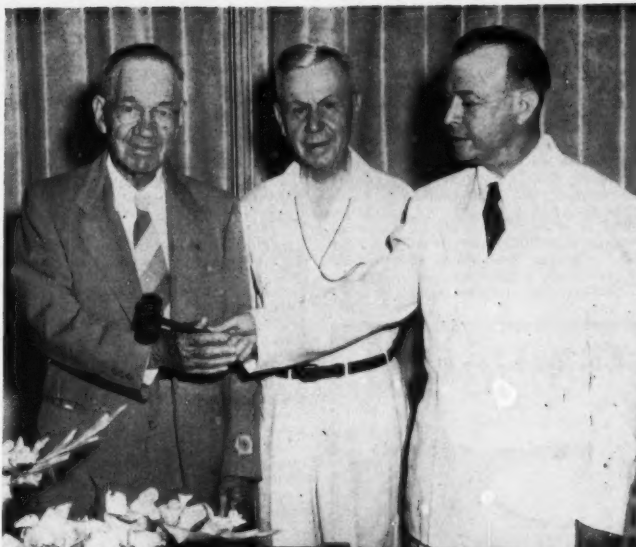
## In the Pictures

■ TOP—Incoming President A. S. Campbell, left, of Webb, receives the gavel from the retiring president, J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada. In the center is Secretary J. A. Rogers, Jackson.

■ SECOND FROM TOP—Five members of the panel on "Processing Cottonseed" are, l. to r., Allen Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; O. H. Sale, Atlanta, Ga.; N. H. Moore, Wilson, Ark.; T. P. Wallace, Memphis; and J. R. Mays, Jr., Memphis, moderator. M. C. Verdery, Houston, Texas, who also took part in the forum discussion, was not present when the picture was taken.

■ THIRD FROM TOP—Ladies attending the convention were entertained at a game party on the opening day.

■ BOTTOM—Scene at the barbecue on the beach which preceded the opening of the convention.





said it is believed that forecasts based on climate analysis could be at least 75 percent accurate in the Cotton Belt during the average season. Day-to-day and accurate local operational forecasts, he pointed out, can permit effective use of concentrated short-period poisons.

• **Crushers Ask Lifting of Export Ban on Linters**—At the close of the convention the association adopted a resolution petitioning the Department of Agriculture to ask the Department of Commerce to lift the export ban on cotton linters as of July 1 because of the great increase in cotton linter production this year. Another resolution adopted by the delegates asked that the shortage in boxcars for transportation of soy-

beans and cottonseed be brought to the attention of congressmen.

• **A. S. Campbell Is New President**—A. S. Campbell, Webb, was moved up to president of the Mississippi crushers to succeed J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada, and C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson, was named vice-president. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., was continued as secretary of the association.

Harold Harris, Greenwood, and S. B. Shafer, Leland, were named to the board of directors, succeeding George E. Covington, Magnolia, and Y. E. Travis, Columbus. Other directors are Harris Barksdale, Jackson; A. S. Campbell, Webb; Dennis P. Granberry, Laurel; M. J. Harper, Vicksburg; C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson; J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada; E. L. Puckett, Amory; William King Self, Marks; W. W. Scruggs, Greenwood; and J. R. Strain, Tupelo.

• **Entertainment**—Entertainment at the convention began on Wednesday night, June 13, with a barbecue at Buena Vista Beach. The next day a ladies' luncheon was given in the Hurricane Room of the headquarters hotel, the Buena Vista, where the buffet dinner and dance were held that night.

#### New Publication:

#### MISCELLA CONCENTRATION CHART BY AMERICAN MINERAL SPIRITS

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, Ill., has prepared a tallow miscella concentration chart for processors. The new chart covers mixtures of tallow in commercial heptane, giving the concentration by weight. This information is of interest to processors in connection with design calculations, plant operation and interpretation of operating data.

Copies of the chart will be furnished processors on request made direct to American Mineral Spirits Company, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.

## Council Urges Farmers To Control Insects

The National Cotton Council is urging farmers to follow their state cotton insect control recommendations.

A thorough program of cotton insect control offers the cotton farmer one of his best opportunities for insuring high cotton yields. Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's division of production and marketing, emphasized.

"If farmers could have achieved complete control over cotton insects in 1950 they would have made about a fourth more cotton," Mr. Welch added, pointing out that the reduction from full yield last season amounted to almost 27 percent, the second highest percentage on record.

"The effort of farmers to produce 16 million bales of cotton this season emphasizes the necessity for high yields. To meet the fiber demands of our armed forces and our domestic users, and to supply the military and essential requirements of our friends overseas, we will need all the cotton we can produce," he stressed.

"Our Cotton Belt entomologists point out that the thoroughness and timeliness of an insect control schedule are more important than the particular insecticides used or whether sprays or dusts are applied."

## Southland to Install Solvent Plant

Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Co. has received a contract from the Southland Cotton Oil Co. of Paris, Texas, to furnish a soybean extraction plant with a daily capacity of 150 tons for installation at Jackson, Miss.

The plant will be designed for immediate operation on soybeans and later adaptation to extraction of cottonseed as well as soybeans. This is the first order from the South for Baw-Knox soybean or oilseed extraction equipment, the company announced, and it calls for the use of the Rotocel.

Under the contract, Blaw-Knox will provide all design and engineering, furnish all processing equipment, and supervise erection and initial operation. The plant is expected to be ready for operation early in 1952.

## Continued Restrictions Asked on Castor Oil

Recommendation that the federal government continue to restrict the industrial use of castor oil during the July-September quarter of 1951 was made by industry representatives of the Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting called by Committee Chairman George L. Prichard of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Inventories and uses of castor oil have been restricted during the April-June quarter through administration of Defense Food Order No. 1 by USDA. Industry representatives stated at the committee meeting that the order is helping reduce industrial uses of castor oil and making more of this commodity available for the strategic stockpile and military requirements.

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cakes... makes digestible,  
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## Texas Crushers

(Continued from Page 18)

charge of having the portrait made were on the platform during the ceremony. All made brief remarks about Mr. Ward and his 25-year period of service to the livestock and cottonseed crushing industries of Texas and the other cotton states. Chairman of the committee was W. L. Stangel, dean of agriculture at Texas Technological College. Other committeemen were D. W. Williams, vice-chancellor of the Texas A. & M. College System, who accepted the portrait for the college; Rufus Peeples, farmer and livestock producer of Tehuacana, Texas; and G. A. Simmons of the Lubbock Cotton Oil Mill, Lubbock, Texas.

"You have greatly honored me in presenting this portrait to Texas A. & M. College," Mr. Ward said in his response to the presentation. "Your selecting me for this high honor makes me feel very humble as well as deeply grateful.

"Those of you in this industry and in the livestock industry who have been and are my friends and co-workers have the courage and vision of the pioneers; and from you I have gained both strength and counsel. Among these friendships are some I have cherished since I was a student at Texas A. & M., others with whom I began work more than 40 years ago as a livestock producer, and still more of you have been strong friends during the 25 years of work with the cottonseed crushing industry.

"I thank you, each of you," he concluded, "and all of you together for this fine tribute you are paying me. I thank you for giving me the privilege of extending your challenge and your vision to young men as I hope this portrait will serve to do as it is seen by many generations at the A. & M. College of Texas."

Mr. Ward was also a first-day speaker at the convention, having as his subject—as has been his custom for many years—the theme of the convention, which this year was "Cotton and Cottonseed—Community Builders." The complete text of Mr. Ward's address will be found in this issue, beginning on page 20.

• **President Howell Calls for Sober Thinking**—Association President J. W. Howell, Jr., in his address at the opening session reviewed the momentous world events of the past year and said that in our course of action in connection with the Korean war and a possible spread of the conflict "it is most important that we remain sound and true to the principles of democracy as we know them. It is a time for sober thinking. The United States does not intend to withdraw behind an iron curtain of its own. That," he said, "is not the American way. But sovereign rights and freedom of action should be safeguarded in any collective plans and agreements which affect the security of this nation. It is not possible for us to preserve these principles and overcome and conquer aggressors on foreign battlefields who oppose democracy unless we remain very strong and unified on the home front."

• **Dr. McFarland Talks on Salesmanship**—One of the featured speakers at the convention was Dr. Kenneth McFarland, superintendent of the public schools of

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Topeka, Kan. Dr. McFarland made an inspirational talk, the substance of which was that today, more than ever before, we must tell the people about our products and our services constantly, forcefully and with conviction. Every year, he said, new people join the never-ending parade that marches by to pick and choose from among the countless products and services offered by American business and industry. We must have for these people, he emphasized, a story about our own products, and it must be told over and over again without end. Otherwise, he said, we are soon forgotten and ultimately deserted by our former friends and customers.

• **Help Conserve Soil, Spencer Urges**—C. B. Spencer, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association's agricultural director, speaking the first day, told the delegates that "Cotton is, and is likely to remain, our principal cash crop because our experiment stations have been unable to find a crop or crops that have the remotest possibility of replacing cotton as our chief single crop source of feed, food and fiber."

Mr. Spencer referred to the amount of plant food removed from the soil by cotton and peanuts, but said that had farming practices—that allow water or wind erosion—are "the principal reason why we have low yields and why so many farms can no longer produce cotton or peanuts profitably."

"It is most unfortunate for cotton and peanuts," he said, "that the general public has associated the production of these crops with erosion. But, here again, we must face the facts. We must realize that every acre of cotton or

peanuts that is grown on eroding land or on land that has been otherwise depleted is a menace to our business. When you see land in your community that is eroding," he urged the crushers, "you should be inspired to join with other community leaders in an all-out effort to correct the practices that allow the soil to be washed or blown away."

Mr. Spencer reported that much progress in overcoming this problem has been made in recent years. Most crop residues, he said, are now being returned to the soil and much land that was not suited to row-crop farming is now growing grass or trees. "Formerly," he said, "very little fertilizers or soil-improving conservation crops were used. Last year Texas farmers used 547,179 tons of commercial fertilizer, and we are now planting more than a million acres of crop lands in soil-improving legumes. A large percentage of the fertilizers and legume crops is used in connection with the production of oilseed crops."

• **Moloney Reiterates NCPA Anti-Inflation Program**—Speaking at the final session, John F. Moloney, economist for the National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, told the crushers that the National Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at its recent annual convention, is urging that those sections of the Defense Production Act dealing with wage and price controls be eliminated when the act expires June 30. He reiterated the National Cottonseed Products Association's plan for inflation control, which includes these points: a balanced budget, limitations on credit, sound debt management and encouragement of production.

Mr. Moloney said the widespread opposition to wage and price controls has grown so strong that the administration has abandoned, temporarily at least, several of its proposed amendments to the act. He said, too, that the OPS is now busy trying to correct some of the errors made originally in the cotton price control order.

• **Entertainment** — The entertainment phase of the convention began with a luncheon for the Past Presidents' Club on Sunday, June 10. The big pre-convention entertainment feature was a bayou picnic on the terraces around the Shamrock swimming pool Sunday evening. The annual ladies' luncheon was held in the Shamrock Room of the headquarters hotel at noon Monday, June 11. Present at the luncheon was Houston's own Jeannine Holland, the 1951 Maid of Cotton, sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

The annual golf tournament took place Monday afternoon at the River Oaks Country Club and the annual dinner-dance was held that evening in the beautiful Emerald Room of the Shamrock.

• **New Directors**—Douglas Carroll, Harlingen, and W. B. Vaughan, Fort Worth, were named to the board of directors to succeed E. F. Czichos, Dallas, and P. W. Hendrix, Vernon. Continuing as directors are D. B. Denney, Wolfe City, who was named chairman of the board; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; J. O. Atwell, Paris; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene; J. H. Fox, Hearne; T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth; Hugo G. Schmitt, Seguin; G. A. Simmons, Lubbock; and W. L. Weber, Taft.

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# Research BRIEFS

## Mississippi Tames Johnson Grass

■ That scourge of cotton growers—Johnson grass—is now becoming a major crop for summer pasture in some parts of the South. High-yielding, nutritious varieties of the grass are being developed for the first time at State College, Miss. Johnson grass also has been crossed with sweet-juice forage sorghum. The children of this happy marriage have the good perennial quality of Johnson without its obnoxious habit of spreading by underground stems. One of the offspring contains more dry matter and gives higher yields than its sorghum parent.

## "Ear" Hears Pin Drop

■ A powerful hearing aid 10 times as strong as ordinary aids has been developed by the Sonotone Corp., according to officials of the firm. They describe it as the nearest thing to the human ear that has yet been devised.

## Now Is the Time to Attack

### Poison Ivy

■ Chemical weapons will hurt poison ivy the most when the plant is in full leaf, say USDA researchers. One of the best chemicals with which to combat the itchy stuff is ammonium sulfamate. Also effective are the two compounds, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, sold under a variety of trade names. Despite the lethal effect of these chemicals, it may take two or three applications to eradicate the stubborn ivy.

**Caution:** Broad-leaf plants can be killed or injured by the chemicals.

## Single-Story Houses Big Favorite

■ Future homes will have five to seven rooms on one level, sloping roof, one or two porches, and a basement, according to results of a survey of 900 families. Two-thirds of the families questioned prefer one-story homes, USDA researchers discovered, although only about one in four houses are now of this type.

## Gins Grow and Improve

■ "The cotton ginning industry," reports C. A. Bennett, USDA ginning specialist, "has gone from small plantation-types of gins to larger and more effective outfits for complete conditioning, cleaning and extracting processes. Rough preparation is being reduced across the entire Cotton Belt, and other improvements in quality and packaging are shaping up. But the percentages of the higher grades have declined with the decline of superior hand picking."

## British Government Lays An Egg

■ Only a short while ago the British government abandoned its project to grow ground nuts—peanuts to you and me—in East Africa. Now, a state-operated chicken farm in West Africa has

been given up by the British. The idea of the Labor government was to supply England with some 20,000,000 eggs yearly from the Dark Continent. Only a few thousand were delivered at a high cost to British taxpayers. The government couldn't grow adequate feed, and hadn't anticipated poultry diseases that developed.

## No Kidding

■ Women think the first thing men observe about female clothing is whether it flatters the figure, according to a recent survey.

## Pass the Sawdust, Please

■ Sawdust makes digestible feed for livestock after it has been bombed by high-voltage electrons, according to recent experiments. Wood is mainly made up of lignin and cellulose. Although these are indigestible, irradiation puts the wood in shape for eating.

## Don't Fly Kites in the Rain

■ Youngsters who fly kites should keep far away from electric wires, especially if they insist on flying them in rainy weather. Electricity will travel through a wet string as well as any wire or metal that is attached to a kite.

## Rich Topsoil Yields \$5,180

■ Topsoil on an English farm recently yielded perhaps the richest return in history, all things considered. A tractor driver turned up two gold and silver necklaces said to be 2,000 years old for which he received \$5,180 from the British Museum.

## Smelling Cork Won't Do It

■ You can't get drunk by inhaling alcohol fumes. Anyhow, that's how the scientists who conducted research on the matter have it figured. They are two Yale researchers who were carrying out tests calculated to establish industrial and legal standards for the control of alcohol vapors.

## Hair Today and Gone Tomorrow

■ Your hair contains at least nineteen kinds of metals, according to results of a two-year study by dermatologists. Aim of the scientists is to find out more about skin diseases—and possibly even some clue that will help save the hair. Incidentally, they discovered that we carry about with us in our hair minute quantities of such metals as silver, tin, zinc, lead, iron, aluminum and copper.

## Border Guards Tightened Up

■ Foreign livestock diseases, introduced by an enemy or by accident, could raise hob with the nation's food supply. A prime example is foot-and-mouth disease of cattle. This has been a serious threat, especially in Texas, ever since the widespread outbreak in Mexico more than four years ago. Attempts are being made to speed up the reporting of all types of livestock diseases, and border controls have been tightened up. Agriculture Department field workers are being brought to Washington to learn more about how to recognize a foreign livestock disease when they see one.

## Export Allocation for Soft Cotton Waste

USDA last week announced the establishment of an open-end export allocation for all types of soft cotton waste. Restrictions on export of soft cotton wastes were imposed last fall to conserve essential domestic stocks of these cotton products. Continued high rate of raw cotton consumption has resulted in supplies of waste to meet domestic requirements and also permit a relatively high rate of export.



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## Infestations Are Lighter—

# Insect Reports From Over the Belt

**C**OTTON INSECT infestations throughout the Cotton Belt are generally lighter this year than at the same time last year, reports from USDA and state entomologists indicate.

No serious wide-spread infestations or outbreaks of any of the cotton pests had been reported when USDA-BEPQ made its fourth cotton insect survey report for the year on June 9, and no serious shortages of insecticides had developed, although some areas had an insufficient supply of insecticides for any large amount of dusting.

More recent reports from some of the states show that hot weather during the middle of June was bringing out more insects from hibernation, although infestations were still light in comparison with other years.

• **Alabama**—Boll weevil infestations in Alabama were spotted, with weevils being found in about half of the fields examined in the southern part of the state during the first week in June. Scattered infestations of thrips were noted, but no appreciable thrips damage. Some aphids were found, with a few fields heavily infested.

• **Arizona**—Lygus bugs are on the increase in Arizona, reports through the middle of June indicate. Fields near alfalfa showed the highest insect counts. Thrips were causing serious injury to cotton in the Parker area, where dusting was in progress.

• **Arkansas**—A report June 12 indicated that recent rains were expected to reduce the thrips population, which was damaging some cotton. Heavy aphid infestations were found in Cross and St. Francis Counties, but lady beetles were plentiful and were expected to bring the aphids under control. Boll weevils were beginning to come out of hibernation in many fields, although infestations were light. Producers were warned to be on the alert for weevils when the cotton starts squaring.

• **Louisiana**—At Tallulah there was an average of 146 boll weevils per acre during the week ending June 7, as compared to 639 per acre for the same date in 1950, 284 per acre in 1949, 131 in 1948, 210 in 1947, 362 in 1946, 213 in 1945 and 90 in 1944. Infestations were particularly heavy in Webster Parish and in the Red River area.

Thrips were still damaging young cotton. Eleven species of cutworm were found in Tensas Parish, where 200 acres of cotton had been destroyed.

Bollworms were reported from several localities, and near Shreveport were especially plentiful in fields treated for thrips control. Heavy infestations were found in St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, Tensas and Union Parishes. Spider mites were found near Shreveport.

• **Mississippi**—Average boll weevil infestation as of June 18 was 7 percent in contrast to 37 percent at that time last year, with 195 infested farms out of 531 farms examined in 48 counties. Heavy infestations were found in the extreme northern counties. Weevils were

much more prevalent in hill sections than in the delta area.

Bollworms were present in some fields in large numbers. One field in Leflore County had 58 percent of the buds damaged by bollworms. Thrips were also damaging young cotton. Delta fields had some aphid infestations, although most of them were light. Tarnished plant bugs, webworms and other insects had been found in a few fields.

• **Oklahoma**—During the week ending June 16, 140 Oklahoma fields in 29 counties were examined for boll weevils, with infestations being found in 20 counties. Heaviest infestations were found in Marshall, Love, Haskell and Garvin Counties. Thrips population was reported as getting lighter over the state. Some grasshoppers were found, but no damage was reported.

• **North Carolina**—A fairly uniform light infestation of boll weevils was found early this month in the Charlotte-Shelby, Laurinburg-Lumberton, Fayetteville-Clinton and Smithfield-Raleigh areas, averaging about one weevil to each 100 plants. Only a few weevils were found in other parts of the state.

Thrips were delaying plant development in the south-central area. Natural enemies and dry weather were reducing the aphid population.

• **South Carolina**—Boll weevils were found on early cotton in a number of South Carolina counties early in June, although dry weather was delaying weevil emergence. As of June 8 no weevils had emerged in the hibernation cages at Florence, whereas at that date in 1950 576 had emerged, 442 in 1949, seven in 1948 and 146 in 1947. Only one weevil had been collected in the 1/5-acre trap plot this year, as compared with 1,892 last year, 1,023 the year before, 351 in 1948 and 902 in 1947.

Thrips were damaging cotton in the Piedmont and upper coastal plain areas, but most of the cotton was growing out of further danger from this insect. Quite a number of Piedmont farmers poisoned for thrips this year for the first time.

Bollworms were damaging squares in Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell and Edgefield Counties by the first of June, although infestations were light. Dry weather was bringing on damaging red spider infestations in Edgefield, Saluda and Orangeburg Counties. Light aphid infestations were found in most fields throughout the state. Other insects found included cutworms, flea beetles, click beetles, fleahoppers, tarnished plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, corn billbugs and other weevils.

• **Tennessee**—As of June 1 only one boll weevil had been found in Tennessee. No weevils were found in 46 fields examined during the week ending June 9. Light to heavy thrips damage was noted in 25 of the 46 fields examined in five counties, and aphid infestations were found in 39 of 46 fields. Fleabeetles, cutworms and grasshoppers were noted in some fields.

• **Texas**—Boll weevils, fleahoppers and bollworms were the three major cotton insect pests in Texas as of June 19—boll weevils in the northern two-thirds of the state and fleahoppers and bollworms in the southern third.

Insect damage in the lower Rio Grande Valley was light, and the average weevil infestation in 75 Southwest Texas fields was less than one percent. Extremely high fleahopper infestations were found in Duval County.

No weevils had been found in 97 fields inspected in the Coastal Bend area, but fleahoppers had increased to the damage point.

Most fields in the upper coastal region had light boll weevil and fleahopper infestations. Weevils and bollworms were found in south central Texas, although infestations were seldom heavy enough to be damaging.

Fields in central Texas were reported to be exceptionally clean of injurious insects, especially those that had been poisoned.

Previously poisoned fields in north central Texas, where early June rains have brought out weevils and prevented farmers from further poisoning, averaged 105 weevils per acre as compared with 315 weevils per acre in unpoisoned fields. Heavy weevil infestations were found in practically all fields in northeast Texas, with an average of 240 per acre in poisoned and 435 per acre in unpoisoned fields.

Boll weevils were found in most East Texas fields inspected, and bollworms were appearing in the southern part of the area.

Pink bollworms were found in bloom inspections in the upper coastal area and south central area.

• Americans ate about 30 percent more eggs in 1950 than in 1938.



## Joins Seed Company Staff

C. W. MANNING, formerly associate professor of agronomy at Texas A. & M. College and plant breeder for the Texas Experiment Station, has joined the plant breeding staff of Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, Miss., President G. B. Walker has announced. Mr. Manning has made two trips to Mexico and Central America in search of new types of cotton plants to cross with U.S. cottons.



### Kidd and McGowan Head

## Alabama-Florida and Georgia Crushers

■ Alabama-Florida association names E. P. Kidd president; Sam McGowan and Van Noy Weir are elected president and vice-president of Georgia group.

E. P. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala., was elected president of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association at its business session during its fifth annual joint convention with the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association at Pensacola, Fla., June 18-19. He succeeds F. W. Hurston, Cullman, Ala.

Heading the Georgia crushers for the ensuing year is Sam McGowan, who was advanced from vice-president to succeed Homer G. Ray, Jr., Moultrie. Van Noy Weir, Athens, was named vice-president and J. E. Moses, Atlanta, was continued as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Ray was named chairman of the board of directors. Louise Madden, Atlanta, was named assistant secretary-treasurer.

T. R. Cain, Montgomery, Ala., was re-named executive secretary of the Alabama-Florida group, which has no vice-president.

Directors of the Alabama-Florida association are: C. M. Scales, Decatur, Ala., chairman; J. H. Bryson, Dothan,

Ala., vice-chairman; E. L. Newman, Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Owens, Roanoke, Ala.; H. H. Conner, Eufaula, Ala.; F. W. Hurston, Cullman, Ala.; and J. V. Kidd, Birmingham.

Georgia directors are: W. H. Allen and J. E. Caldwell, Moultrie; Harry Hodgson and M. S. Hodgson, Athens; W. P. Lanier, H. M. Henry and A. J. Maguire, Augusta; E. G. McKenzie and E. G. McKenzie, Jr., Macon; H. E. McMath and Riley McMath, Americus; J. T. Preston, Monroe; H. G. Richey and U. F. Stewart, Atlanta; R. N. Whigham and K. H. Brown, Louisville; M. E. Williams and E. J. Young, Dawson.

• **Ray Presides on Opening Day**—Mr. Ray presided at the opening session of the joint convention June 18. Speakers included Earle Coker, Jr., national commander of the American Legion, and Walter B. Moore, assistant director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas. Mr. Coker discussed world conditions and Mr. Moore spoke on trade associations as a form of mutual insurance which pays dividends to their members.

Final speaker on the first day was Ed Stevens, president of the Dawson Cotton Oil Co., Dawson, Ga., who discussed ethics in business.

• **Hurston Is in Charge Second Day**—Presiding officer at the second day's business session was Mr. Hurston. J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala., new president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, discussed the importance of research with cottonseed products and other problems affecting the crushing industry.

Another speaker at this session was Ann Adams, Alabama Maid of Cotton.

Dr. T. J. Cunha, head, Department of Animal Husbandry and Nutrition, University of Florida, Gainesville, reviewed developments in the use of cottonseed meal as a protein supplement. "Cotton at a New Frontier" was the topic chosen by Frederic H. Heidelberg, Southeastern field service supervisor, National Cotton Council, Huntsville, Ala.

• **Entertainment**—Entertainment for the two state groups began with a buffet supper the evening of June 17. A ladies' luncheon was held on the opening day, with the annual golf tournament that afternoon and the annual dinner-dance that night both taking place at the Pensacola Country Club.

### Bulletin Gives Guides For Defoliation

"An estimated 1,550,000 acres, or eight percent of the total cotton acreage, were defoliated in 1950 as compared to practically none in 1946," begins a bulletin, "Chemical Defoliation of Cotton," which has been prepared by the steering committee of the Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference and is being distributed by the National Cotton Council.

The booklet gives reasons for defoliating cotton; factors affecting defoliation; a guide for use of defoliant, both dusts and sprays; instructions for applying defoliants; precautions for handling and applying defoliants; and a list of organizations and firms cooperating in defoliation work.

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ment has perfected these heavy duty presses for low pressure high capacity production. Easy accessibility for cleaning, servicing. Write for information.

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# Amendment of Pink Bollworm Quarantine and Regulations

On December 30, 1950, there was published in the Federal Register (15 F.R. 9522) a notice of public hearing and of proposed rule making concerning an amendment of the pink bollworm quarantine (7 CFR 301.52) to quarantine the State of Louisiana because of the pink bollworm and amendments of the regulations supplemental to said quarantine (7 CFR and Supp. 301.52-1 *et seq.*, as amended, 15 F.R. 164) to designate as regulated areas certain specified parishes or counties in the States of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. After public hearing and due consideration of all relevant matters presented, and pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends Sections 301.52, 301.52-2, and 301.52-3 (c) to read as follows:

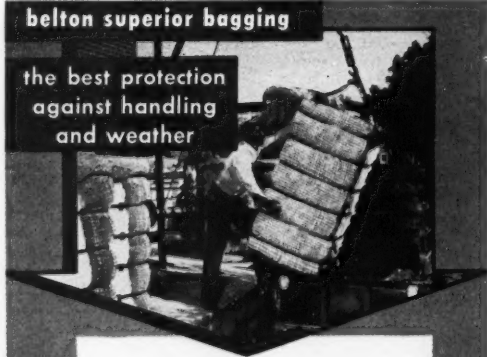
Sec. 301.52 *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161), and having held the public hearings required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, and under authority contained in the Plant Quar-

antine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U.S.C. 141 *et seq.*), the Secretary of Agriculture herein-after prescribes regulations governing the movement of pink bollworms and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) okra, including all parts of the plants; (b) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of both cotton and wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (c) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (d) railway cars, boats, and other means of transportation which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; and (e) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the reg-

ulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto are hereby limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, as long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the said rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing control of the intrastate movement of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of the currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less

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stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof or for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions.

Sec. 301.52-2 *Regulated Areas.* The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of the regulations in this subpart and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

(a) *Heavily infested areas.*

*Texas.* Counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Presidio, Terrell, Willacy, and that part of El Paso County lying east of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80, where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner, thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

(b) *Lightly infested areas.*

*Arizona.* Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County<sup>1</sup> except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

*Louisiana.* Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin and Vermilion.

*New Mexico.* Counties of Chaves, Grant, Curry, De Baca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero,

Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

*Oklahoma.* Counties of Beckham, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Stephens, Tillman and Washita.

*Texas.* Counties of Andrews, Aransas, Archer, Atascosa, Austin, Bailey, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Bosque, Brazoria, Brooks, Brown, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Chambers, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Colorado, Comanche, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Dawson, De Witt, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, Erath, Falls, Fayette, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Fort Bend, Frio, Gaines, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Gray, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hardeman, Haskell, Hays, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Irion, Jack, Jackson, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Kleberg, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, LaSalle, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Medina, Menard, Midland, Milam, Mills, Mitchell, Motley, Nolan, Nueces, Orange, Palo Pinto, Parker, Pecos, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Refugio, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wilson,

Winkler, Yoakum, Young, Zapata and Zavala; and that part of El Paso County lying west of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U.S. Highway 80 where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner, thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

Sec. 301.52-3 *Articles the movement of which is limited or prohibited.*

(c) *Articles conditionally authorized movement.* (1) *Articles requiring certification.* Cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed produced in lightly infested area, cottonseed hulls, meal, and cake, and okra may be moved (i) from regulated area to points outside thereof, or (ii) from regulated area to noncontiguous regulated area, or (iii) from heavily infested to contiguous lightly infested area, only when accompanied by a certificate or permit as hereinafter provided.

(2) *Articles not requiring certification.* No certificates or permits are required for the movement of (i) cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed produced in lightly infested area, cottonseed hulls, meal, and cake, and okra, from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous heavily infested area, or (ii) samples of cotton lint and linters, weighing approximately 1½ pounds, originating in a regulated area, provided that the bales of cotton lint or linters from which the samples have been taken have been produced in an approved gin or oil mill and subsequently protected from contamination.

(Continued on Page 40)

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FOR SALE—30 ton soybean solvent plant, attractively priced, immediate delivery.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers—Pumps—Presses—Cylinders—Heads—Columns—Formers—Accumulators—Hydraulic Pumps—Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers—Cake Bin Feeders—Filter Presses, 22x32 with 49 Plates—Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters—Shaft Coupling and Pulleys—30"—36" Chandler Hullers—Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings—Conveyor Heads and Hangers—Enclosed Right Angle Drives—Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain—Carver Lint Tailing Heater and Shaker—Brust Grabbot Machines—Write, wire or phone Sproules & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRespect 5958.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—We have for sale 24 French hydraulic presses, 14 boxes each, seven-eighth inch plates; 2 French hydraulic formers; 1 set 12 ton high and low pressure accumulators; 2 French hydraulic pumps. All in A-1 operating condition. Delivery after January 1, 1952. Can be seen in operation at our mill this fall.—The Union Oil Mill, Inc., West Monroe, La.

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Anderson RB expeller, California Extraction Co., Box 187, Norwalk, Calif.

FOR SALE—Used Anderson 100 ton solvent plant.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

GOOD USED and reconditioned machinery, plenty of it in Waco stock and at other points. A few of many good items on hand are listed below: Munger, Murray, Lummus and Gullett gins. CONDENSERS: 50" Murray steel. 72" Continental steel, 60" Lummus steel, wood frame. Several good presses, hydraulic rams and casings, hydraulic pumps, a large stock of new and used fans, conveyors, belting and transmission equipment. Tell us what you need. We probably have it, and for less.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

CLEANING EQUIPMENT—We offer several batteries of Continental, Mitchell, Lummus, Gullett, and Murray Blewitt Extracting Feeders. Also, two or three good wood and steel overhead bur machines. Can still furnish a few new "Government Type" tower driers, cross blow boxes, burners and other equipment for complete drying systems. Get our prices before buying.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5615.

FOR SALE—Good 4-80 Cent-Tennial in South Texas surrounded by fine cotton crops for miles in every direction. Should gin 4,000 or better this year. A real bargain at \$35,000 half cash. Call me about this one. Also have a new 4-80 Murray in good area with fine crops. Will gin its capacity. Price \$75,000 with 1/3 cash. Many other good buys that will make plenty of money this year.—Call, write or wire M. M. Phillips, Phone 3-1171 or 3-3914, Box No. 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Cent-Tennial air blast gin stands—new saws last year. Gins are in A-1 condition. They are all-steel loose roll gins. Must be seen to be appreciated. Also pulleys and belts.—Roedeker Gin, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three Continental double x huller-cleaner-feeder extractors with after cleaners, size 70, model "C"—J. E. Little Estate, Conway, Ark.

FOR SALE—One Mitchell 6-cylinder Jembo combination extractor, drier, and cleaner. 4-80 Continental model "C" A.B. D.C. air blast gin with model "30" fronts lint flue. Five 60", 1940 model standard Mitchell. Four 66" cast-iron head standard Mitchells. One 10", 6-cylinder, all steel after cleaner. Three 14" Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machines with by-pass conveyors. One American steam hydraulic pump. 5-80 Continental I.S. and A.B. model "F-3" gins with roll indicators, factory rebuilt and painted at the Continental Gin Co., Dallas, with lint flue. Two 45" Continental cast-iron fans, reworked and repainted. Two steel bound Continental Paragon presses with channel iron side supports, square center column, center crank door opener, and counter-balanced doors. One Murray tramper. Five 60" Hardwicke-Etter huller feeders. Two 10" Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machines. Two Continental vacuum boxes. Six 80-saw A.B., D.C., all steel Cent-Tennial commandor gins with lint flue. Four 80 D.C. model "C" Continental brush gins. Five 80-saw Murray gins with glass fronts and 6" mote conveyor, lint flue. One 72" Continental impact cleaner. One 8-cylinder, steel, inclined Wichita cleaner. One 10-unit Lummus thermo cleaner. 5-80 D.C. Lummus steel gins in good condition with lint flue, conveyors, etc. One 50" Lummus multi-blade fan. One five row standard steam radiator. One 10-unit Lummus, Texas, Box 694. Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—One all steel, center feed, Lummus bur machine. Practically new. Two Lummus all steel dropers. Factory reconditioned. 72" and 48". One set Lummus seed scales. C. E. Dean & Co., 1317 Texas Ave., Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 5-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter steel incline cleaner type I. One steel Continental air line cleaner.—J. O. Williams, phone 100, Front, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Murray steel bound up-packing press complete with ram and steel turntable. One Murray tramper complete with lint slide. One 40" air blast fan. Three all steel 80-saw Cent-Tennial gin stands complete. Saws have ginned 1400 bales of cotton. One 80-saw Mantel with new saws. One 48" Cent-Tennial 4-cylinder incline cleaner with by-pass. This equipment is in good condition.—J. P. Ross Cotton Co., Essex, Mo.

EXTRACTING EQUIPMENT and other good items now on hand. One 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood frame bur extractor with inlet and return conveyors, reconditioned. Five 60" standard Mitchell V-belt driven pressed steel extracting feeders. Four 66" Continental Double X, model D extracting feeders. Four 80-saw 6" mote conveyor Murray steel gins. One Murray "PH" steel bound up-packing press. One Hardwicke-Etter double hopper seed scale. Tell us your needs and get our prices before buying.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 4-80 or 5-80 saw Murray gin with glass front gins, Mitchell super unit, after-cleaners and super-jema. Murray single conveyor distributor, Murray steel-bound up-packing press complete. In good condition—Mitchell equipment two years old. Priced to sell.—W. L. Gladish, Box 300, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental all metal direct connected ball bearing brush gin outfit, up-packing all steel press, extractors, seed scales and electric motor. In good mechanical condition. Must be moved within 90 days. For quick sale \$10,000.—James C. Mann, Tel. 4931, Convers, Ga.

FOR SALE—60-saw Continental B. B. Wood mattress gins with hopper. Practically new. In first-class operating condition. Will take cotton or lint. In trade instead of cash if preferred.—Sealy Mattress Company, 3841 East 37th St., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray gins—new type—glass fronts 6 in. mote conveyor automatic dump rolls—48" air blast fan with Mitchell Rota filter—lint flue complete to riser—new saw cylinder with bearings—all in good shape.—County Line Gin, Rt. 2, Morton, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Continental F-3 brush gin stand and 1-4X feeder, used very little.—W. R. Britton, Sumter, S. C.

FOR SALE—In Rio Grande Valley in all irrigated district, all steel building and machinery. 4-80 outfit with lint cleaners. Gin built in 1948. Owner has developed diabetes and cannot make another season.—Address inquiries to Box 1070, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

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| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  | 2—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring     |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring  | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring       |
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**FOR SALE**—One Murray big reel dryer, 1 burr extractor, 1 seven drum 70" cleaner, 1-72" and 1-52" separators with intake and discharge, and 1 2-way by-pass with supports for all.—Morton Cooperative Gin, Morton, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4-50 saw loose roll Commander air blast, huller breast gins with air nozzles and flexible connections. Also one extra 80-saw cylinder and 9" and 10" pulleys for 40" and 45" Sturtevant fans.—Roche Mfg. Co., Dublin, Ga.

**FOR SALE**—Five 60" standard pressed steel V-belt Mitchell machines with burr suction line. 60" all steel Hardwicke-Etter condenser. One 45 h.p. Buda natural gas cotton house unloading unit.—Doyle K. Stacy, Allen, Texas.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—All steel 3-80 gin plant less building, prefer brush gins. Also E. J. Trampler.—Orb Coffman, Goree, Texas.

**WANT TO BUY** one Hardwicke-Etter 80-saw stand. Also one feeder with after cleaner for same.—D. H. Tames, Box 209, Juarez, Mexico.

**WANTED**—Saws to file at your plant. Years experience on any model gin. Twenty-four hour service, anywhere, at any time.—Ford Hoke, Shiro, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

**WANTED**—Experienced repairman and ginners must be able to repair and take care of a gin. Start immediately, give qualifications and salary expected in first letter. Steady work to right party.—Write Box "NN" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

**DESIRABLE POSITION** as executive secretary to well established cotton ginners' association available to man with necessary qualifications and faith in his ability. Some traveling necessary. Write letter giving qualifications immediately as position will be filled within 30 days. Interviews will be arranged.—J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark.

**WANTED**—A gin manager to take full charge of ginning operation in outlying district south of Phoenix, Arizona. Will pay reasonable salary and set up arrangement for manager acquiring share of the ownership. Must be a collector opening with a growing company available only to a thoroughly reliable and experienced man.—Best Cotton Company, 1459—3d St., Oakland, Calif.

**EXTRACTION EXPERT**—Seeking permanent managerial or technical superintendent position in solvent extraction plant. Qualifications: 7 years experience in extraction plant troubleshooting, extraction process design and improvement in both soybean and corn germ plants. Experience with French, Blaw-Knox solvent equipment, Anderson expellers. Particularly interested in entering cottonseed extraction. Let me check design of your new plant before it is completed, for best efficiency. M.S. Chemical Engineer; young, married, congenial personality.—Write Box "SK" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

## GIN MACHINERY

**NEED A DRYER?** We have a 16 unit Lummus Thermo in excellent condition or a three-row steam radiator type heating unit.

**BURR MACHINE?** Have a 14' all steel Hardwicke-Etter, like new, or two wood 14' Hardwicke-Etter machines.

**FEEDER EXTRACTOR CLEANERS?** Four standard Hardwicke-Etter 66" HEC machines, five standard Mitchell pressed steel, A-1 condition, four cast iron head Mitchell FEC machines, four Continental XXX machines.

**GIN STAND?** Hardwicke-Etter, Continental or Murray?

**WHY NOT A COMPLETE GIN?** Say a 4-50 Continental with a complete plant from its rotary lifts to its 2,000,000 BTU heating unit, all steel and modern, to handle Texas Plains cotton: to be moved but already located on the Texas Plains. Or if you prefer a 4-80 Murray plant, steel, 6" mote conveyor and standard Hardwicke-Etter HEC machines with complete 1 type overhead equipment including a Hardwicke-Etter 14' burr machine. This has everything—seed house, cotton house, office, scales and comes with a warranty deed to the two and one half acres it is built on. An Oklahoma bargain!

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**McNeill Gin**

PHONE 313 SEYMOUR, TEXAS  
Write P. O. Box 1014, Dallas, Texas

**HELP WANTED**—Ginner for new Murray-Mitchell Supers and Super gins who can assume responsibility for operation and help. Four room modern house furnished. Year-around job. Good schools. Also four ginners for night job, starting September 1st. Give references.—Box 548, Artesia, New Mexico.

**WANTED**—Night superintendent for 16 press hydraulic oil mill. Applicant must be strictly sober and reliable. Permanent job to right party.—Write P. O. Box 895, Pine Bluff, Ark.

**HAVE OPENING** for 2-belt managers in irrigated section of West Texas. These are permanent year around jobs with a large company. Write stating education, experience, references, and salary expected.—Box "BE", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**ALL STEEL BUILDINGS** for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5516.

**FOR SALE**—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline power units in stock, all sizes. Sales, parts and service, day or night.—Ft. Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Ft. Worth, Texas.

**POWER**—One 120 h.p. and one 80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, type "V" style "VA" diesel engines, both with equipment on foundations, in good operating order. One model RX1, 100 h.p. LeRoi power unit, gasoline engine starter, fully equipped. One 35 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline 4-cylinder power unit, steel housing, electric starting systems, etc. One 60 h.p., 2200 volt, 865 r.p.m. slip-ring motor with starting equipment. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. squirrel cage motor. New Buda engines available.—R. B. Sprickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St. Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One 90 h.p. M & M Natural gas engine, can be converted to Butane gas. Also 4-70 Continental gin stands, brush type.—Sloan Gin Co., P. O. Box 368, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK** of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

**FOR SALE**—One 40 h.p., 220 volt, 900 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 60 h.p., 220 volt, 1800 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 125 h.p., 2200 volt, 900 r.p.m., rebuilt slip ring electric motor with sliding base and starter equipment. One 30 h.p., 2300 volt, 1800 r.p.m., sliding base and starting equipment.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phones 4-9526 and 4-7547.

**FOR SALE**—Three 150 h.p. WOK, one WAK, 6 Waukegas, three 150 h.p. Superior Diesels model GDB-8, 190 h.p. Sterling, 120 h.p. Hercules, one 200 h.p. LeRoi, GE electric motor 500 h.p., 450 r.p.m. Graham Pipe & Supply Co., 409 Bessley Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

## Carolinas Ginners Get New Magazine

Copies of the first issue of "The Carolinas Ginners Annual Review" have been distributed to members of the Carolinas Ginners Association by Executive Secretary Louis G. McGill.

An attractive red, yellow and black cover is illustrated with a photograph of pickers in a field of open cotton. The review, in regular 9" by 12" magazine size, contains reports and addresses given at the association's annual convention this year and articles on insect control, wage-and-hour regulations, ginning research and other topics of interest to ginners in North and South Carolina.

## First 1952 U.S. Bale Comes From Starr County, Texas

For the second consecutive year the first bale of U.S. cotton to reach the market was produced in Starr County, Texas and ginned at the Farley & Williams Gin at McAllen.

The bale, picked and ginned June 16 and rushed to the Houston Cotton Exchange that night, was grown by Sylvester Martinez, who farms 60 acres of irrigated land near La Grulla. Some 30 pickers were in his field Saturday.

When Mr. Martinez took his bale to the gin, the lint weighed several pounds less than the 450-pound minimum set by the Houston exchange. Trucks were rushed back to the field to get more cotton from the pickers, who were still working, and the bale was reopened to add the additional lint. H. H. Farley, Rossville, Tenn., and W. J. Williams, partners in the gin firm, followed the bale to Houston by automobile.

The cotton, which graded strict middling, was sold at auction in the Houston Cotton Exchange June 18 for \$3 a pound, a new high, plus a bonus of \$1,325 for the first bale. The 575-pound bale brought a total of \$5,050, or \$2,729.17 more than the \$257.83 it ordinarily would have brought at ceiling price.

## R. J. Brown, Mississippi Ginner, Dies June 14

Roy Jackson Brown, 61, Looxahoma, Miss., ginner, died at his home June 14 following a long illness. Funeral services were conducted June 15 at Looxahoma. Survivors include his wife; two sons, Roy J. Brown, Jr., of Shreveport, La., and Robert Ward Brown of Memphis, Tenn.; a daughter, Shirley Brown, Looxahoma; his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Brown, Nesbitt; three brothers; a sister; and three grandchildren.

## Warren B. Hodge Is Still Hospitalized

Friends of Warren B. Hodge, Unadilla, Ga., president of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, will be sorry to learn that he is still in a serious condition in the hospital following a cerebral hemorrhage about a month ago.

• Many cotton farmers favor the use of sprays for controlling insects. The reason—sprays can be used with good results even on dry, rather windy days. Recent experiments have shown that very little water is needed as an insecticide carrier.

## Complete Cotton Gin for Sale

For immediate dismantling. In excellent operating condition.

Everything must go—at once.

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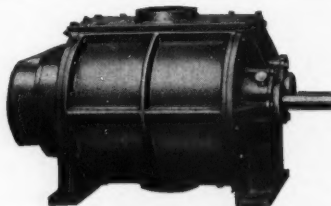
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## Pink Bollworm

(Continued from Page 37)

The principal purposes of these amendments are to add the State of Louisiana to the pink bollworm quarantined area and to include 12 parishes of that State within the lightly infested area. The amendments also add one county in New Mexico, 4 counties in Oklahoma, and 44 counties in Texas to the area designated as lightly infested. All of these parishes and counties are newly infested or are affected by infestations in adjacent counties. Two of the counties, Catron in New Mexico and Parker in Texas, were not included in the notice of proposed rule making (15 F.R. 9522). Catron County is now included in the regulated area in order that cottonseed produced in small isolated sections of adjacent regulated counties in New Mexico may be moved into that county for processing without the necessity for obtaining permits. Such action is being taken at the request of New Mexico quarantine officials made subsequent to the notice of proposed rule making. The pink bollworm infestation in Parker County was discovered some time after the notice of proposed rule making was issued. Prompt action on the foregoing amendments, except the one pertaining to Catron County, is necessary in order to control the movement from the added parishes and counties of articles that might spread the pink bollworm. Public interest requires prompt action on the amendment respecting Catron County in order to facilitate the movement of cottonseed from adjacent regulated areas to that county for processing.

The amendment pertaining to the movement of samples of cotton lint and linters from the regulated area, without certification, was also not referred to in the notice of proposed rule making. The effect of that amendment, however, is to relieve restrictions heretofore imposed. Such relief may be granted with safety and public interest requires that it be made available as soon as practicable.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that further notice and public procedure in connection with such amendments are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the document effective less than 30 days after publication. Such notice and hearing are not required by any other statute.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 161)

These amendments shall become effective May 29, 1951.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of May, 1951.

C. J. McCormick  
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

## New Brush-Type Cotton Stripper Is Promising

Brush-type strippers may eventually provide a successful answer to low cost, completely mechanical harvesting of cotton in the Southwest, an agricultural engineer of USDA told fellow members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at their annual meeting in Houston, Texas.

## Council Estimates 1950 Cotton Consumption

In an effort to reduce the time lag of approximately 12 months from the close of each year until publication of estimates on cotton distribution by major uses, the National Cotton Council has issued a preliminary estimate of 1950 cotton consumption in a new edition of "Cotton Counts Its Customers" just off the press.

Previous issues of this Council booklet have presented final estimates of the major cotton markets. Because much of the statistical data on which final estimates are based is not available until nine or ten months after the end of the year, the Council explains in the new edition, it was decided to publish preliminary estimates soon after the end of the year and final estimates at a later date. Future issues of "Cotton Counts Its Customers" will give preliminary estimates for the most recent calendar year as well as revised estimates for the preceding year.

The 92 leading uses of cotton in the U.S. in 1950, as the report shows, were headed by the automobile industry, which consumed 749,450 bales. Next was the shirt industry, with 537,650 bales. Sheets, with 525,030 bales, and the drapery and upholstery industry, with 446,400 bales, were in third and fourth place. Manufacture of men's trousers took 435,490 bales; bags, 357,360 bales; towels, 313,920 bales; rugs and carpeting, 253,220 bales; men's underwear, 244,170 bales, and women's dresses, 233,050 bales.

Between 100,000 and 200,000 bales were used in the manufacture of each of the following items, with the largest users first: insulation, bedspreads, blankets, cordage, shoes, men's hosiery, men's overalls, industrial thread, medical supplies and men's gloves.

The apparel industry as a whole used 2,944,390 bales of cotton last year, slightly more than the amount of raw cotton consumed in either industrial or household uses. Total domestic mill consumption of raw cotton in 1950 was 9,888,250 bales.

## CCC Reports Three-Quarter Billion Deficit Since '33

A total net realized loss of \$773,703,628 by the federal government on farm price support programs from Oct. 17, 1933, through 1950 has been reported by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

More than half of that loss was sustained on the potato program, Secretary Brannan's current report to the President for the fiscal year 1950 revealed. CCC's net realized program loss on price support operations during the fiscal year 1950 was \$249,230,000, he said, including \$40,592,601 on peanuts, third highest for any product.

CCC's investment in price supports on Dec. 31, 1950, was \$2,889,702,000, as compared to \$3,538,125,000 on June 30 last year.

Sale of cotton reserves was largely responsible for a \$698,000,000 reduction in CCC's inventory holdings from July 1 through Dec. 31, 1950, the report showed. On Dec. 31 the cotton inventory was down to 97,505 bales at a cost of \$17,433,460 from the June 30 inventory of 3,413,635 bales at a cost of \$580,236,924.



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When you consider the full effect of an aldrin blitz, there's very little chance for boll weevils, rapid plant bugs, tarnished plant bugs, cotton fleahoppers and grasshoppers to survive.

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## Georgia to Hold Regional Fertilizer Meetings

Four regional meetings are to be held in Georgia next week for fertilizer dealers and manufacturers and agricultural workers, E. D. Alexander, Georgia Extension Service agronomist, has announced.

Similar meetings were held in Georgia last year. Those for 1951 are scheduled for Dublin, June 26; Albany, June 27; Athens, June 28; and Atlanta, June 29.

Programs to be conducted at the meetings will deal with the effect of nitrogen, potash and phosphate in plant growth and crop production and the importance of a proper balance of these and other elements in obtaining maximum production.

The meeting at Dublin is to be held at the Country Club, the one at Albany at the Gordon Hotel, the one at Athens in Conner Hall on the College of Agriculture campus, and the Atlanta meeting at Camp Fulton two miles south of College Park.

Committees in charge of local arrangements are: W. W. Brunson and G. Y. Duke, Dublin; O. D. Culpepper and J. D. Davis, Albany; Malcolm A. Rowe and Francis Bowen, Athens; and W. D. Barton and S. D. Truitt, Atlanta.

"Wise use of fertilizers has been responsible for a large part of Georgia's increases in per acre yields during the past few years," Mr. Alexander stated.

## MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible  
**BUILDINGS**

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- SOY BEANS
- PEANUTS

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**MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS**

Muskogee, Oklahoma

## New Cottonseed Oil Mill Opens in Monterrey

A new cottonseed oil mill, Algodonera Aceitera Monterrey, S. A., under construction since Aug. 1950, was completed and officially inaugurated last month. It is owned by the Policarpo Elizondo family, who also operate many leading enterprises in the city.

The new mill will produce crude cottonseed oil which will be used primarily by the Mantequera Monterrey, an affiliate, in the manufacture of vegetable lard and similar products. This new industry is expected to promote cotton plantings in the state of Nuevo Leon, and it will obtain cotton from the Reynosa-Matamoros and the Nuevo Leon cotton districts.

Equipment of the mill includes 20 linters purchased in the U.S., chutes, crushers, separators, ovens, 60-ton hydraulic presses, settling tanks, an 80 h.p. boiler and a power substation.

The warehouse has a storage capacity of 9,000 tons of cottonseed. A separate building houses the administrative offices and there are garage facilities for owners and employees, and a swimming pool. The plant has its own railway siding off the Tampico rail line, which passes nearby; a railroad scale, and a 50-ton truck scale.

## Shivers Designates July 6 As "Valley Cotton Day"

July 6 has been designated as "Valley Cotton Day" by Governor Allan Shivers in recognition of cotton production as a "giant industry in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas."

The Weslaco Experiment Sub-Station will observe the occasion with a cotton field day.

**MISSION BRAND**

Insecticides Fungicides Sulphure Fertilizers

**HONESTY**

**HAYES-SAMMONS COMPANY**  
MISSION, TEXAS

# CALENDAR

## Conventions • Meetings • Events

• July 26-27-28 — Annual Cotton Research Congress. Memorial Student Center, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman.

• Sept. 6-7-8—American Soybean Association annual convention. Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• November 8-9—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Chickasha, Okla. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

• March 30, 1952—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• March 31, April 1-2, 1952 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, President Gin Machinery & Supply Assn., Inc., P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.

### Dr. Curtis Joins Georgia College of Agriculture

Announcement of the appointment of Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis to the faculty of the Georgia College of Agriculture and the staff of the College Experiment Station, Athens, has been announced by Dean and Director C. C. Murray of the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Curtis, who assumes his new duties Sept. 1, will teach in the Department of Horticulture and conduct horticultural research projects recommended by Dr. F. E. Johnstone, Jr., chairman of the Horticultural Division, and approved by the College dean and director.

During World War II, Dr. Curtis served as a member of the American Food Mission of the Foreign Economic Administration and was assigned to North Africa and Italy during 1944-45. In 1948, he was appointed to the Educational Service staff of the National Cottonseed Products Association in charge of research to develop new oilseed crops for the Cotton Belt. Dr. Curtis resigned from the Educational Service last fall to operate his farm near Athens, Ga.

### India's Castor Bean Production Is Down

Latest estimates place India's castor bean production for the year ending June 30 at 119,000 short tons compared with 143,000 tons, the partially revised estimate, for 1949-50. During the calendar year 1950, India reported exports of 33,825 tons of castor beans to the U.S. and 80,650 tons to all countries. In addition, India exported 21,102 tons of castor oil during 1950.

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Dallas 1, Texas

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72-D Hinckley Drier-Cleaner

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TRY different brands of  
margarine they sooner or  
later hit on Allsweet. Then  
their search for flavor sud-  
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artificial flavoring in All-  
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And no wonder. A true  
farm product, Allsweet is  
made from clear rich food  
oils blended—by an exclu-  
sive process—with cultured  
pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet  
—the margarine with the  
delicate *natural* flavor.

**SWIFT & COMPANY**

## Brazilian Cotton Outturn Is Expected to Increase

The outlook for the 1950-51 produc-  
tion of cotton in Brazil, though cur-  
rently less favorable than earlier in the  
season, nevertheless indicates an in-  
crease of almost 12 percent over produc-  
tion in 1949-50.

Present estimates are for a crop of  
1,450,000 bales (500 pounds gross  
weight) in 1950-51, as compared with  
1,300,000 bales in the previous season.  
The crop in northern Brazil, picking of  
which was completed in January, turned  
out slightly more than 480,000 bales,  
only two percent below the 494,000 bales  
produced in 1949-50.

In southern Brazil, where cotton is  
picked from March through June, the  
crop has suffered recently from insects  
and late seasonal rains. Consequently,  
estimates of production have been re-  
vised downward to about 970,000 bales,  
which is still 20 percent above the  
806,000-bale crop in 1949-50. Produc-  
tion in the State of Sao Paulo equals  
about 85 percent of the total southern  
output.

Early in April the government placed  
an embargo on further exports of cotton  
from Brazil until the requirements of  
the domestic market could be ascertained.  
The cotton textile mills of Sao  
Paulo have asked for almost 370,000  
bales to be reserved to meet their needs.  
Consumption of cotton in all of Brazil  
in 1949-50 totaled slightly more than  
900,000 bales.

Exports during the first nine months  
of 1950-51 (August 1950 through April  
1951) totaled 353,000 bales, mainly to  
the United Kingdom, Japan, France,  
Germany and Spain. During the corre-  
sponding period of 1949-50 exports  
amounted to 365,000 bales. As soon as  
domestic requirements have been de-  
termined it is assumed that limited  
amounts of cotton will be authorized for  
export sales.

## Hurt Heads New Pontotoc Experiment Station

B. C. Hurt, Jr., has been appointed su-  
perintendent of the new Pontotoc Branch  
Experiment Station, Pontotoc, Miss. He  
has been agronomist and assistant to the  
superintendent of the Coastal Plain  
Branch Station at Newton, Miss., for the  
last five years.

The Pontotoc Station consists of 640  
acres of land divided about equally be-  
tween Pontotoc Ridge and Flatwood soil  
types. Research work will be conducted  
on cotton production, row and forage  
crops, and orchards.

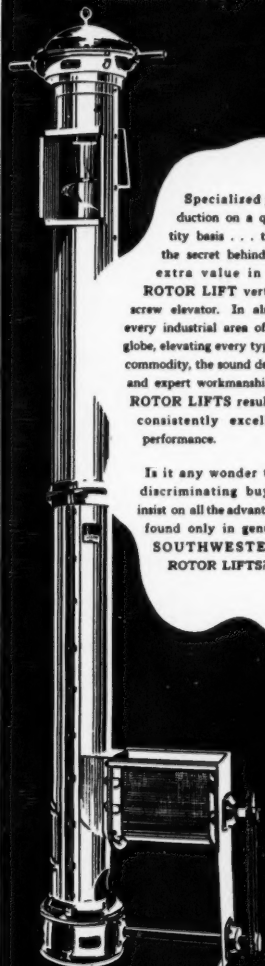
## Agricultural Specialists Are Needed Abroad

Six hundred agricultural specialists  
from all parts of the U.S. are needed to  
represent this country abroad in technical  
cooperation programs, including the Point  
Four program, under present plans of  
expansion, USDA has announced.

Persons interested in assignments, who  
are qualified as a result of professional  
academic training and several years of  
responsible professional experience in the  
field of agriculture, are asked to write to  
the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Of-  
fice of Personnel, Washington 25, D.C.

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the secret behind the  
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## Mexican Cotton Outlook Is Unfavorable

Although a substantially increased acreage has been planted to cotton in Mexico this season, the outlook at present for a proportionate increase in production is not favorable, according to reports to USDA. With planting for the most part completed, the crops, especially those in eastern and northeastern sections of the country, are suffering from a serious drought as well as dust storms. In many of the reservoirs the water supply for irrigation is at record low levels.

The high prices for cotton that prevailed during 1950-51, with the prospects of continued favorable prices during the coming season, have caused the Mexican farmers to increase their acreage planted to cotton at the expense, in some instances, of basic food crops. Preliminary estimates indicate that slightly more than two million acres will be planted to cotton during the 1951-52 season, about 10 percent more than the 1,829,000 acres harvested in 1950-51, according to latest reports. However, with prevailing weather conditions it is impossible to forecast how much of the planted acreage in 1951-52 will mature and be harvested. Production on this acreage under normal yields would amount to about 1,200,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight). This would be about nine percent above the 1950-51 production, which has recently been revised to 1,120,000 bales. Adequate rainfall in the near future could improve the current gloomy outlook and make this increased production possible but under present conditions the estimate of a 1,200,000-bale crop in 1951-52 must be considered too high.

The embargo on exports of cotton which was put into effect for the second time during the 1950-51 season on March 14, 1951, was lifted on May 8. High cotton prices with subsequent heavy exports during the early part of the 1950-51 season caused fear of a possible domestic shortage of raw cotton for local textile mills. On Oct. 31, 1950, an embargo was placed on raw cotton exports which was partially lifted in December. On March 1, 1951, the export of cotton was again permitted without restriction. However, high prices and fairly heavy exports again caused concern among the domestic textile mills over possible shortages of cotton, and the embargo was reinstated on March 14. While the most recent embargo was expected to continue until about July, exporters expressed little concern over the restriction since only small quantities of cotton were affected, and the ban was again lifted on May 8.

Consumption for 1950-51 is expected to be about 330,000 bales, with mill stocks in April reported to be slightly more than 150,000 bales. The fact that the government still had more than 12,000 bales of cotton on hand from its central "pooling" operations in the early months of 1951, which were apparently not in great demand by the local mills, seemed to indicate that the domestic supply situation was not acute.

Exports of cotton during August 1950 through February 1951, as shown by U.S. trans-shipment records, amounted to 708,000 bales, far above the 332,000 bales exported in the corresponding period in 1949-50. About 228,000 bales,

or 32 percent of total exports thus far in the current season, have been shipped to Japan, with Belgium and the United Kingdom receiving almost this same amount between them.

## Bemis Names Eastern Director of Sales

F. V. Deaderick is the new eastern director of sales of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., a post which has been created by the firm's officers to coordinate sales and services to Bemis customers located on the eastern seaboard. He will maintain offices in New York.

Mr. Deaderick was formerly manager of the textile bag and multiwall paper bag manufacturing plants owned by Bemis at Houston, Texas.

## Oil Chemists Plan Fall Meeting in Chicago

Events on the calendar of the American Oil Chemists' Society include the fall meeting in Chicago at the Edgewater Beach Hotel Oct. 8-10, with field trips on Oct. 11, and a short course on soaps and synthetic detergents in 1952, probably in the east.

C. E. Morris of Armour and Company will be chairman of the Chicago meeting, assisted by the following program committee: H. T. Spannuth, Wilson & Co., chairman; G. J. Stockmann, Wurster & Sanger, engineering and processing; E. W. Colt, Armour Soap Works, soap and detergents; H. C. Black, Swift & Co., drying oils; and K. F. Mattil, Swift & Co., nutrition.

# FACT...

## for Advertisers:

**Your advertising message in this issue will be read by cotton gin and oil mill men in every cotton- and oilseed-growing section of every producing state ... from California to the Carolinas and from the Gulf to the Canadian border.**




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When You Use—*

**"SUPER DRAULIC"  
HYDRAULIC POWER UNITS**

For better and more economical operation of your cotton gin presses. Rotary type pump provides smooth, fast performance. Push button or simple lever control valve saves operator time. Delivered and installed by competent service men. Write:

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## *Laugh IT OFF*

"Oh, what a funny looking cow," the young thing told the farmer, "but why hasn't it any horns?" "There are many reasons," the farmer replied, "why a cow does not have horns. Some do not have them until late years in life. Others are dehorned, while still other breeds are not supposed to have horns. The reason that this cow does not have horns is that it is a horse."

He (to his best girl): There's a certain reason why I love you.  
She: My goodness!  
He: Don't be ridiculous.

"I think," said the wife, "that men should wear something to show they are married."  
"Well," replied the husband, "what about their shiny suits?"

A government crop inspector visited a farm and began asking questions. "Do you people around here ever have trouble with insects getting in your corn?" he inquired.

"Balls o' fire, we sure do!" said the farmer. "But we jes fishes 'em out an' drinks it anyhow."

"My boy," said the successful man lecturing his son on the importance of thrift, "when I was your age I carried water for a gang of bricklayers."

"I'm proud of you, father," answered the boy. "If it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance, I might have had to do something of that sort myself."

An egotist is a guy who blows his horn when approaching a railroad crossing.

Teacher: "This essay on 'Our Dog' is word for word the same as your sorority sister's."

Girl: "Yes, sir, it's the same dog."

Strip Tease Artist: Everything I am, I owe to honest advertising.

Newspaper Man: Yes, and display advertising at that.

First Lawyer: "Did you ever get that million-dollar estate settled all right?"

Second Lawyer: "Yes, finally, but I had a tough time. Why, do you know that the heirs almost got part of it?"

Friend: "Ah, professor, I hear your wife has presented you with twins. Boys or girls?"

Professor: "Well, I believe one is a boy and one is a girl, but it may be the other way 'round."

The young woman in the automobile ahead had her arm out, waving it aimlessly. The driver following could not interpret the signal and the two cars wound up in a collision.

"Lady," said the man, "I couldn't tell what you were signaling."

"I wasn't signaling," she replied. "I was drying my fingernail polish."

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**. . . to give your customers good service?**

**. . . to operate profitably for you without costly breakdowns?**

**New Gullett 90 Saw Gins** for maximum capacity and smooth sample.

Available with dynamic-pneumatic moting and lint cleaning attachment—also with grid bar and suction manifold for greatly accelerated moting and cleaning.

**The Gullett 14 ft. Master Extractor** with center feed will enable you to handle the rough cotton and give your customers better grades.

**Drier-Cleaner** combination is a very simple installation that requires little expense and can be installed quickly.

**Extractor Feeders**—The GULLETT "SUPER 100" with three extracting saws and three reclaimer saws gives maximum cleaning and extraction over the gin stands.

**The Model 99 Separator**—Can be easily installed in any gin plant. Designed for use above pressure drying systems. Has great capacity and the very minimum of working parts. No packing to replace. Flights on vacuum drum are made of special material to give the maximum service on rough cotton and withstand high temperatures. Users all over the cotton belt tell us this is the finest separator ever built.

Wire or telephone the office nearest you for a sales-engineer to assist you with your problem. It is possible that we will be able to handle your orders for reasonably prompt shipment on some machines.

## **GULLETT GIN COMPANY**

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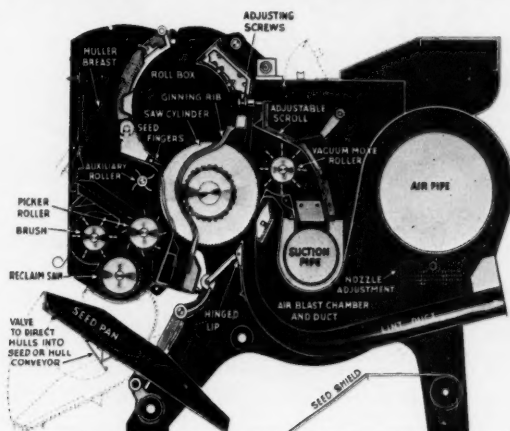
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# HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

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**90 Saw Split Rib Gin**  
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 and  
**Reclaimer Saw**  
 for  
**Greater Capacity,  
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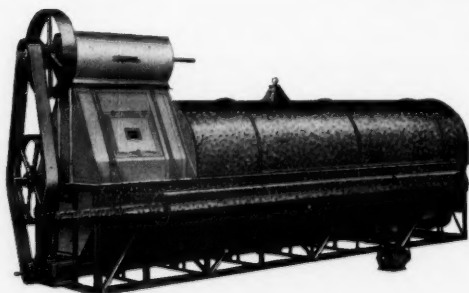
# HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

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IT CLEANS AS IT DRIES



This is an Air-Wash Cleaner as well as a Drier. It will not rope or twist the cotton.

The revolving conveyor type Reel in combination with the blast of hot air, permits heat to penetrate every lock of cotton as it is carried through the Drier.

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